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"SPOOKS" IN A RAID.

Harry Archer's Seance Interrupted by Reporters.

A FIGHT WITH "SHADES."

The Medium Captured in a Picturesque Costume.

IN THE GUISE OF "ALICE."

Two Spiritmakers Get a Ride in a Patrol Wagon.

HOW GHOSTS WERE MATERIALIZED

Three reporters for THE TRIBUNE exposed a "spook séance" last night. They captured Harry Archer, an alleged materializing medium, at No. 229 Washington boulevard, while he was in the act of impersonating a female shade called "Alice." One reporter grabbed the entrancing, white-robed form, threw it violently to the ground, and then held on with a grip grim death is said to use in retaining departed Africans. A lively fight, free for all and nobody barred, occupied the next two minutes, but the journalistic exponents of the manly art, aided by Detectives John Elliott and Thomas McClain, proved winners, and Archer and his confederate, Willie Cole, were given a ride in a patrol wagon to the Desplaines Street Station. They were locked up, two warrants having been sworn out against each by a reporter charging them with obtaining money under false pretenses and with giving a public entertainment without having a city license.

Archer's costume as he stood before the lock-up keeper and answered questions was somewhat picturesque. It consisted of a plug hat, a short black overcoat, a pair of black trousers, and a long white nightshirt. When grappled he was minus the overcoat and hat, wore a long white veil of gossamer, and a wig of golden hair, beautifully banged in front and falling in luxuriant tresses over his shoulders. The tan slippers had been removed, because on previous occasions they had proved a little squeaky, and squeaky footgear detracts somewhat from the ethereal character of visitants from the other world. Archer struggled violently to rid himself of the paraphernalia, but his efforts were fruitless.

What a Torch Revealed.

When a torch was flashed into the cabinet a strange and yet not exactly unexpected sight was revealed. In one corner was some of Mr. Archer's clothing. Scattered around upon the floor in plentiful profusion were blonde wigs and brunette wigs, white whiskers and black whiskers—in fact, hirsute appendages of every size, color, and style imaginable. Nearly a dozen yards of gauze and gossamer, cut in various lengths, were hung upon the sides of the cabinet by pins, and in a corner was another pile of the same material.

The most important capture was a long robe Archer wears as "Belshazzer, one of the Magi." This apparition is the crowning glory of Archer's manifestations. The room is intensely dark when "Bal" appears, and he wears a robe which shines with an ethereal light. Rings of glimmering light mark ancient symbols and triangles; crosses and Arabic designs glow as though with phosphorescent light. This wonderful robe, smelling strongly of luminous paint, was flaned out from behind the rear of the cabinet. It was of plain, ordinary muslin, with a string to fasten it around Archer's neck. The smell had not led the imagination astray. It was luminous paint, sure enough, and lots of it.

Spirit rappings have not been made a specialty by Mr. Archer, but every once in a while some one in the circle would ask a question and the spirits would answer by raps. The "rapping" machine was discovered when the cabinet, which, by the way, was formed by the stretching of curtains at angles across one corner of the room, was torn down. It was a piece of iron hung by a string, which Archer pulled whenever the spirits wanted to answer a question.

Excitement After the Expose.

The excitement following the exposé was intense. A number of prominent Spiritualists, among them Dr. Joseph H. Greer and his sons, applauded the exposé and denounced in vigorous terms the fraud imposed. A dozen gave their names, and expressed themselves as being willing to appear at the Desplaines Street Station in the morning and testify. The cases will be vigorously prosecuted, and additional warrants will be sworn out this morning.

The séance was held in the rear room of the flat occupied by Archer at No. 229 Washington boulevard. The room is 18 feet long by 12 broad, and is divided from the front parlor by sliding doors. Ordinarily these doors are closed, but when two of the reporters arrived last night at 8 o'clock both the doors were thrown wide open to admit the people. Before the commencement of the séance one of Archer's henchmen got up to close the sliding doors—the righthand door was rather stiff—and a reporter got up to help. This particular reporter has been abundantly blessed with height and strength, and one well-meant lift of his put the door hopelessly out of gear. Close it would not, and the door perforce had to be left open.

By this time fully twenty-five persons had gathered in the rooms and the circle was widened out to the utmost stretch of the inner room. Still all the people could not be seated, and a back row was formed. Then Archer played a good card. He gathered up two chairs and placed them squarely in front of the two reporters, and in these chairs placed a well-built man and a fall-down-and-get-in-the-way-sized woman. Mr. Archer was decidedly shy of the bigger reporter and had him well guarded back and front. The other newspaper-man found himself placed next to an ardent admirer of Archer, who, when the word was given to join hands, clasped the reporter's left hand with a firm "you-don't-get-away-from-me" clasp.

Then the séance opened. The lights were turned out in both rooms, the only light being that given by a small lamp inclosed in a box and situated high on the wall, the sliding screen of the lamp being operated by a string reaching back into the cabinet. The cabinet itself was the usual curtain and string arrangement stretched across a corner.

A Collection Taken Up.

Before Archer entered the cabinet a collection of $1 a head was taken up. Archer made his usual little speech with an important addendum. He said: "There are several kinds of spiritual appearances—for instance, that known as etherealization, when the spirit appears vague and indistinct. Then there is materialization, when the spirit appears in actual bodily form. Sometimes, but only when the circle is inharmonious, the medium himself is clothed and brought forth by the spirits, his face altered and his personality changed."

At this moment the doorbell rang and an attendant went to the door. There was a short palaver, and then Archer himself was called out. He came back in a few moments and said a stranger had sought admission; that he had refused him as the circle was full, and that he suspected the applicant of being a police officer in disguise. Then Archer went on to say: "I am constantly ready for any disturbance. I am not a new medium, I am well protected personally, and I never enter the cabinet unless I am sure of being well guarded. I am always ready for trouble, though I do not anticipate any. I am always glad to see strangers, even when they are not believers, provided they come in an honest, well-intentioned way."

Then the medium entered the cabinet and the séance proceeded. The strains of a wheezy organ villainously played were productive of a gauzy spook who wavered a moment and retired into the cabinet without announcing its mission. More playing, more singing, more "spooks."

His suspicions lulled by the reporters' tuneful singing, the man who had closely guarded his left hand released his grasp a bit. The reporter drew his hand away as though to reach his handkerchief and then replaced his hand squarely on top of his neighbor's, thus gaining the upper hand.

Several spirits sought relatives, but the spirits were pretty shy last night and refused to come far from the cabinet. Time and again the reporters tried to entice a beauteous spirit to intrust her soft hand to their keeping, but the spooks preferred to keep their distance, and the reporters were well nigh in despair when "Alice" made her appearance.

Now Alice is a particular friend of the reporter who planned the raid. She is supposed to be the spirit of his sister. The reporter never had a sister, but that is apart. Shyly Alice advanced into the room. With words of endearment on his lips the reporter rose and held out his hands beseechingly to "Alice." Alice trustingly placed her hand in his, and the next moment was grabbed by the neck and the waist and was adroitly laid on the floor.

The "Spook" Upon the Floor.

It may be said that the reporter who made the chief capture is small of stature and doesn't weigh 140 pounds, whilst Archer is a man with the physique of a prize-fighter and weighs a good 200.

When Archer was seized the two other reporters rose, the taller one to light the lamp the other to aid his brother reporter.

"Light!" he shouted, as he ungallantly climbed over the woman in front of him and got slugged in the neck by his next door neighbor. It seemed a long time before the light of the celebrated TRIBUNE spook-catcher flared out.

Then the circle saw a sight. In the corner lay the medium, with his wig over his eyes and his clothing half off, locked in the arms of a reporter. Two of Archer's sluggers were pounding and kicking him, but the second reporter made a diversion. One slugger went to "sleep" for a minute or two and the other left via the window.

With the cry for light one of the reporters sprang over the inner circle and lighted a prepared torch made of matches attached to a pine stick covered with resin. Cole attempted to grapple with the torch bearer, but was brushed aside, and the great center lamp was lighted. But hardly had the torch touched the wick when Cole struck the lamp and it was extinguished in a shower of broken glass. Again Cole grabbed for the still burning torch, but the third reporter present gathered Cole into himself and left him in the corner, where he came to shortly after the illumination was complete. Throughout the double rooms pandemonium reigned. Two women had fainted in the center of the circle, and several of the faithful were piled in the mass above the form of the struggling medium. Shriek followed shriek, but over all could be heard the voice of the reporter confiding to Archer the fact that he had him, strongly reinforced by Officer Elliot's plea to get up as he slipped the "come-alongs" on Archer's wrist and pulled him up from the floor.

The women who had fainted were quickly removed to an adjoining chamber and the crowd gathered around the dematerialized spook and his confederate.

An Intensely Exciting Scene.

When Cole struck the lighted kerosene lamp only the narrowest accident prevented an explosion. Another blow would have landed the lighted lamp in the center of the crowded circle and added the horror of fire to the general confusion.

"Good! good! I'm glad of it. The infernal imposter!" cried Dr. Joseph H. Greer of No. 127 La Salle street, a Spiritualist who had attended the meeting with his two sons, when he saw Archer standing under the light with his wig and gauze garments in sad disorder. "Give us our money back, you impostor," cried Dr. Greer, as, followed by a dozen of those present, he advanced towards the half-clad medium. But the officers from Desplaines street with the patrol-wagon had arrived and the room was speedily cleared.

Officer McClain, who was detailed with Elliot to make the arrest of the spooks "to be pointed out," was refused admittance to the séance when he arrived. The circle was complete, he was told, and no persuasion would avail. The officer had been pacing expectantly before the darkened house for half an hour, when suddenly he saw the blaze of light, heard the confusion, and as he sprang up the steps met one of the confederates in midair dropping from the window nearest the hallway. The officer arrived in the nick of time and lent valuable assistance in securing the prisoners and their spook garments.

Outside the doorway a band of circlers still lingered and cheered the officers and reporters, with attendant spooks, as the patrol wagon clattered down Washington boulevard. Arriving at the station, the prisoners were booked and searched.

Twenty-three dollars in one dollar bills and silver was found in Cole's pocket, the same being the $23 contributed by the twenty-three circlers, officers and reporters included. Archer attempted to secure bail, but the faithful had deserted him.

A piece of phosphorus, spectacles, twine, and a number of small articles were found in the pocket of Archer's robe.

"I intended to quit this business months ago," said Archer before he was locked up. "I always feared something of this kind would happen and if it had not been for the sake of my sick wife in Grand Rapids and the money she needed at the hospital there I never would have started a spook factory in Chicago."

OTHER SEANCES GIVEN BY ARCHER.

What Reporters Saw at Exhibitions Given by the "Medium."

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE was present two weeks ago yesterday at No. 570 West Lake street, where it was announced that Medium Harry Archer would materialize spooks of any required stature, age, length of whiskers, or nationality.

The man who runs the spook factory said that they had lots of trouble with the newspapers in Grand Rapids, Mich., because the papers had written them up as a fake without ever visiting the show.

Reporters for THE TRIBUNE have visited Archer's séances repeatedly, have paid down lawful coin of the realm, and have been regaled with the most blasphemously fraudulent exhibition ever seen in Chicago.

After having passed a short examination as to his religious belief a reporter was allowed to enter the charmed circle. The cabinet—a square frame of gas piping hung with heavy black curtains—stood in a large bay-window, the curtain being carefully drawn to exclude light.

The required number being present a dapper little man who acts as interpreter of spook messages arose and said:

"I will now take up the collection, which will be $1 each, please." The reporter con-

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IN LINE FOR PALMER.

SCHEME TO BOOM THE SENATOR FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Treaty Said to Have Been Made with Patrick A. Collins of Boston—Gov. Russell for Vice-President—Real Purpose of the County Democracy Convention—"Horizontal Bill" Morrison's Efforts to Check the Boom—What Congressman McGann and Others Have to Say.

When the Executive committee of the Cook County Democracy met Friday and determined to call its convention for the 4th of next month something more was meant than the indorsement and the booming of Judge Altgeld for the Governorship of Illinois. It was meant, of course, that Altgeld was to be indorsed, but his interests are to be secondary and subordinate to those of John M. Palmer, who is the favorite candidate, and as it now seems the real candidate of the short-haired Democracy of Chicago for the Presidency.

At first Palmer was taken up as a "refuge" candidate. The Illinois men who were not prepared to accept Cleveland or to support Hill or Gorman were to take up Palmer and support him until such time as they could go to the winner. This in itself was a point gained by Palmer. He proceeded to utilize it at once.

Three weeks ago Patrick A. Collins of Boston, formerly a Democratic Congressman from one of the Massachusetts districts, called on Senator Palmer at Washington and had a prolonged conference. Mr. Collins nominated Cleveland at St. Louis four years ago. He was booked for a Cabinet office under Cleveland if Cleveland should be reëlected. He is the leader of the militant Democracy of the New England States—a shrewd, able, clever man. At the conference he concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with Senator John M. Palmer. The purpose of the treaty was to make John M. Palmer the candidate of the National Democracy for President and Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Collins' personal and political friend, Vice-President. It was argued by Mr. Collins that Palmer, being a Western Senator of Kentucky stock, would be acceptable to the Southern Democracy. The objection as to age would be met by pointing out that Russell of Massachusetts, the youngest of the Governors, would in the event of Palmer's death become President. Russell's nomination would command the support of the New England Democracy and of the academic free-traders. Palmer could command the support of the Southern and Western blend of Democrats, the shotgun and short-hair combination. Collins counted on his own ability to rally the whole Irish Democracy to the enthusiastic support of the ticket.

Measure to Head Off the Boom.

Palmer's agents, including his son, John Mayo Palmer, came to Chicago to begin operations. The program was unfolded to some of the elect. It met with hearty approval. About this time Uncle William Morrison of the Inter-State Commission and Horizontal Bill fame "caught on," as his friends express it. He began to take measures to hand off the Palmer boom. He put himself in communication with his Egyptian and Southern friends and the former beneficiaries of his patronage around the Chicago Postoffice and Custom-House. His "tip" was to prevent Illinois sending a solid delegation for John M. Palmer to the Chicago convention in June. The Morrison agents set to work to carry out Horizontal Bill's scheme.

But they were not long at it when the Palmer men determined to head them off. The first step in the program was the calling of an early convention for Cook County, at which Palmer is to be indorsed for President. At this convention also it is determined to pass a resolution instructing the Cook County delegation to act and vote as a unit. This will be entirely satisfactory to Judge Altgeld. It will have the effect of heading off the Morrison agents. The Cook County delegation will vote for the unit rule in the State convention, and with the help of the Palmer men from the other portions of the State will be able to carry it, of course. This means a solid Illinois delegation for Palmer. Horizontal William will not be in it, though his Egyptian friends kick ever so furiously.

But operations are not to be confined to this state. One day in the early part of last week John P. Hopkins, the leader of the militant element of the Cook County Democracy, left here for a trip through the South. The trip was taken ostensibly for Mr. Hopkins' health—which, by the way, was never so robust. Mr. Hopkins was in New Orleans Friday in consultation with the men who can deliver the Louisiana delegation in the Democratic convention. He will negotiate with other of the Southern bosses later on. The New England Democrats, after a scattering complimentary vote for Cleveland, if his name be submitted to the convention at all, will soon unite on Palmer, and the combination is expected to win. Gov. Boyd of Nebraska, Tom Patterson of Colorado, and Maj. Maginnis and Marcus Daly of Montana are said to be in the deal. How it will work the future will tell. At any rate the Cook County leaders hope to play a winning game and to obtain recognition as the Warwicks in a republican sense of the Democratic party.

What Congressman McGann Says.

Congressman Lawrence McGann of this city, when asked about the combination for Palmer and Russell and Patrick A. Collins' interview with the former, said he knew nothing personally about them, and the repetition of rumors would be of no value. He admitted, however, that it was credited in some quarters in Washington that such a combination had been effected. He knew nothing of it directly, for he had been at work, he said, with Democrats and the Republicans to forward the interests of the World's Fair and had but little time to engage in or watch political moves or wires.

But a Democratic Congressman was found who was not so reticent, although he desired that his name should not be mentioned in connection with what he said on the point.

"There is no doubt that Palmer and Collins have mapped out the combination, and that their agents are now at work for success," he said. "When it was first sprung, ten days ago, it was thought that Hill and Tammany, to say nothing of Cleveland and the mugwumps, would block the game, but that fear is wearing away. The conviction is gaining ground that Hill will not accept the nomination, even if it is tendered, for his ambition is not to be nominated but elected, and many of his friends are about satisfied that he cannot carry New York, and therefore has not the ghost of a chance for success. Hill is a great politician, cunning and unscrupulous, and the empty honor of a nomination has no charms for his ambition. When he becomes thoroughly satisfied that his election is impossible, I predict that you will find him and Tammany with Palmer and Collins. Anything to beat Cleveland will not be too bitter for them to swallow. You must remember that the ruling spirits of Tammany are Irish, and though bitter partisans they would knife Cleveland because of the growing belief that he is becoming snobbish and has mugwump and English sympathies. He is the American political pet, they see, of the English aristocratic and free-trade press."

Palmer Writes a Letter.

William Florence of Irving Park wrote recently to Senator Palmer saying that the Democrats of this State were enthusiastically in favor of his nomination to the Presidency. Senator Palmer has replied:

I am sure Cleveland would arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of the people. The contingency of my nomination for President is so remote that it is hardly worth considering at all. I would not, under any circumstances, accept the Vice-Presidency. I could only be induced to accept the first place by the assurance of the convention that it was necessary that I should do so—a contingency that is very unlikely.

YERKES ON THE ECONOMIC GAS DEAL.

The Street-Car Magnate Explains How He Came to Sell His Stock.

C. T. Yerkes returned from the East yesterday morning and talked about the Economic gas deal.

"Since I returned from Europe last fall persons have been talking to me at various times about buying my stock in the Chicago Central Construction company—which controls the Economic Gas company—and also my stock in the Indiana Natural Gas company," he said. "I have always refused to entertain any of their propositions, and the fact is that it was not until Thursday last that I consented to sell.

"The contract construction stock is divided among about twenty-five holders, and it was not until two months ago that the propositions began to take definite form. At that time a New-Yorker came here to see me and made me an offer for my entire interest in the company. I told him most emphatically that I had no stock for sale, and, besides that, I did not know where he could get any. I then went to some of the larger holders, told them of the offer, and urged them to hold their stock. Pending all this the Economic company went on with its endeavor to procure a site for its plant, and to make other arrangements to carry on work. Meanwhile, however, the man of whom I have spoken had been busy with some of our Eastern holders, and on a visit to New York ten days ago they told me that they had concluded to sell their stock. The reason they gave was that the new company had not had a fair show at any time since its organization—that the city authorities here had without cause illegally prevented the company from going on with its work at a time when it was necessary to do so; that the sympathy was entirely with the gas trust; and that as the season was approaching for doing more work they did not care to again go through with an experience similar to that they had had last summer. I contended that the gas trust had suddenly raised a hornet's nest around its ears and that the Economic company would, without doubt, have fair treatment in the future. The man who had been talking to these holders again called on me and made me an offer for my stock which I declined to accept. This offer I will say, however, was for my own stock without relation to the minority stockholders, and I told him as strong as I knew how that he could never buy my stock, even though he got the Eastern shares already promised to him—which, by the way, would have made a majority—unless the minority stockholders were provided for. After this I returned to Chicago, and in a few days was telegraphed to come to New York again. I went and was met by another proposition, and also the information that some of the minority stockholders other than the Eastern holders already alluded to had agreed to sell. The same man renewed his proposition and at the same time offered to take the minority stock at a certain figure. This I promptly declined, and then for the first time I made him a proposition in which I offered my stock at the price he had formerly proposed to pay, with the proviso that he should also pay a certain figure to the minority stockholders. This he refused and everything was declared off. Late Thursday afternoon, however, he returned to the hotel where I was stopping and accepted my proposition. The agreements, however, were not put into shape until next day. This is the whole story of the transfer in a nutshell, and I give it at this time for the reason that if I did not the newspapers might be filled with wild stories about it from persons who would be only guessing at the facts."

"Are you pleased or otherwise with the deal?"

"I must say that I am just a little disappointed, for I had hoped that the Economic company would grow to large proportions, and be a successful competitor to the gas trust. The mistake has been in dividing up the Economic interests among so many people instead of keeping them with a few who were able and willing to go on until the works could be built and the company was ready to supply gas."

"Are you willing to give the public the figures of the deal?"

"In regard to my own stock I cannot see that the public has any interest in the matter. In regard to the stock of the others I certainly have no right to say anything."

HE ELOPED WITH A CLEVELAND GIRL.

Louis N. Sealand and 17-Year-Old Allie Evans Reach Chicago.

Allie Evans, the 17-year-old daughter of Owen N. Evans, a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, eloped from her home at No. 538 Prospect avenue in that city Saturday with Louis N. Sealand. Yesterday the runaway couple arrived in Chicago, and Sealand sent the following telegram from the Palmer House:

Allie is all right. What shall we do? Wire immediately. LOUIS.

The angry father did not answer the message, but it is believed that the girl's mother will come to Chicago at once.

Although the telegram was sent from the Palmer House there is no such couple registered there. There is a letter there addressed to Sealand, however, and the clerk said that possibly Sealand had registered under an assumed name.

A Cleveland resident who was at the Palmer House last night said that Owen S. Evans was one of the best-known capitalists in that city, and that when the fact that his daughter had eloped became known it would create a great sensation.

"As I remember her," he continued, "the girl has not yet made her début in society, but the social position of the family is such that the elopement will cause no end of gossip."

ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS ARE ANGRY.

Talking of Contesting Saturday's Election and Charging Irregularities.

There is serious talk among the anti-annexationists in Evanston of contesting the election held Saturday. They claim the law was violated in several particulars. Some of the violations alleged are as follows:

That the polling-place was on the second floor, when the statutes require that it shall be on the first floor of a building; that more voters were allowed in the inclosure of the polls than are allowed by the law; that electioneering was carried on within the 100-yard limit of the polls, and that more votes were polled at the one polling-place than the statutes permit.

It is also claimed that one or two annexationists swore in men whom they did not know, and that only two clerks were hired, when the law demands three at each polling-place.

No definite action has been taken, but it is expected some steps will be taken soon. The victors are not disturbed over this talk, and insist that the result was so decisive that the points made become trivial.

Arrested While Witnessing the Play.

William Williams, an employé of the Northwestern railroad company, was arrested while enjoying the play at the Criterion Theater at yesterday afternoon's matinée on a charge of larceny. The complainants were D. C. Stockwell and M. S. Crowe, who accused him of stealing several articles of clothing. Williams was wearing a coat and vest which Crowe identified as his, and in his possession was a pawn-ticket for two overcoats belonging to Stockwell.

LAKE IS PROTECTED.

IT, ALSO, HAS A STRINGENT SALOON LICENSE ORDINANCE.

A Search of the County Clerk's Office Brings It to Light—It Is as Positive in Its Provisions as Either the Hyde Park or Englewood Measures—An Opinion from Corporation Counsel Miller—The Lake Ordinance Omitted from the "Revised Municipal Code."

As an Alderman pointed out the other day, the Englewood people are as fully protected against the encroachment of the groggeries as are the people of Hyde Park. An examination of the old Town of Lake ordinances in the County Clerk's office brought to light the following, which is of great importance just now:

Sec. 13. [License code.] No license shall be granted to keep a saloon within 150 feet of any public park, parkway, boulevard, public school, or church; nor in all that portion of the west half of Sec. 5, Township 38, north range 14, east of the third principal meridian which lies more than 100 feet east of Ashland avenue; nor in all that portion of Sec. 16, 20, 21, 28, and 29, Township 38, north range 14, east of the third principal meridian, bounded as follows—to-wit: Commencing at a point on the south line of Garfield boulevard (Fifty-fifth street) 125 feet west of the west line of State street, and running thence south parallel with said west line of State street to the center line of Sixty-eighth street; thence east along the center line of said Sixty-eighth street to the center line of State street; thence south along the center line of State street to the center line of Seventy-ninth street; thence west along the center line of Seventy-ninth street to a point 125 feet west of the west line of Halsted street; running thence north parallel with the west line of Halsted street to the center of Sixty-eighth street; thence east along the center line of Sixty-eighth street to a point 125 feet east of the east line of Halsted street; thence north on a line parallel to the said east line of said Halsted street to the south line of Garfield boulevard (Fifty-fifth street), and thence east on said south line of Garfield boulevard to the place of beginning; nor in all that part of the Town of Lake bounded on the north by the alley between Gordon and Forty-third streets, on the south by Forty-ninth street, on the west by the alley between Emerald avenue and Halsted street, and on the east by Stewart avenue.

Sec. 14. All applications for license to keep a saloon shall be made to the Board of Trustees in writing, stating the time for which such license is desired, not less than three months nor more than one year, signed by the applicant, and accompanied by a petition of the majority of the legal voters of the town residing within one-eighth of a mile from the place where such saloon is to be kept; such petition shall also state that the place where such saloon is to be kept does not fail within the restrictions prescribed by Sec. 13 of this chapter, and the license fee must also accompany each application.

A Stringent Provision.

Sec. 14, it will be observed, is as stringent as the ordinance printed in THE TRIBUNE a week ago Sunday having reference to Hyde Park, and the validity of which the Corporation Counsel upholds in the following opinion addressed to the City Collector:

Franz Amberg, Esq., City Collector—Dear Sir: I have received yours of Feb. 17, asking my opinion as to your duties under the Local Option ordinance of the Village of Hyde Park, passed April 4, 1889, a certified copy of which is inclosed by you, and whether you shall demand the signatures of property-owners, etc., on the application for renewal of licenses heretofore granted. In reply I beg to say:

Sec. 18 of the Annexation act, which provides that existing ordinances in annexed territory making prohibited districts shall remain in force also provides that when in territory annexed an ordinance was in force prior to annexation providing that licenses should not be issued except upon a petition of a majority of the voters residing within a certain distance of such proposed dramshops, such ordinance shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding annexation; and after providing how such ordinances may be repealed upon vote of a majority of the voters, further provides as follows:

"It is intended by this section to continue in full force and effect all ordinances of any municipality, the whole or part of which is annexed to another city, incorporated town, or village, whereby the licensing of dramshops is prohibited or regulated in said city, village, or incorporated town, or any part thereof, without the voters of the territory so affected consent, as hereby provided, to the repeal of said ordinance by the city, village, or incorporated town to which the territory was annexed."

In view of this provision of the Annexation act, I think it is your duty to regard as still in force and effect any ordinance in force at annexation in Hyde Park or in any of the annexed territory by which the licensing of dramshops is either prohibited or regulated, and that the Local Option ordinance in question is such an ordinance. I therefore think you should require the application signed by property-owners, householders, and persons and firms doing business, as required by this ordinance.

If any person desiring a renewal of license in Hyde Park heretofore granted has in obtaining his previous license presented such application of property-owners, then no further petition of that kind can be required unless the notice of objection of property-owners mentioned in the ordinance has been given as therein provided. If no such petition of property-owners was presented on applying for the former license, then I think it is now required.

In the absence of knowledge to the contrary, I think that from the fact that such persons received a former license since the passage of the ordinance in question (April 4, 1889) you may fairly presume that the requirements of the ordinance were met in granting such former license, and not now require such petition of property-owners, etc., unless such notice of objection by property-owners is given as required by the ordinance. Truly yours, JOHN S. MILLER, Corporation Counsel.

The Collector Not Notified.

The Town of Lake Local Option ordinance has not yet been called to the attention of the City Collector. It is not printed in the Hutchinson-Robinson "Revised Municipal Code," so called. Indeed recently Supt. McClaughry, when called upon to refuse a license for a saloon near a public school in the Thirtieth Ward, did so on the rather comprehensive ground that a man who would set up a saloon near a school is not of good moral character. It will be noted that if the license were granted it would be in defiance of the ordinance, which it may be observed was promptly brought to the attention of the last city administration by Father Dorney, when a man tried to set up a saloon beside St. Gabriel's Church. Father Dorney helped to secure the passage of the ordinance by the the Town of Lake Board and remembered it. Corporation Counsel Hutchinson and Assistant Corporation Counsel Robinson for some reason missed it when compiling the "Revised Municipal Code."

The Town of Lake people will doubtless call the attention of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, City Collector, and Superintendent of Police to the provisions above quoted soon. It will be necessary to do so for their own protection.

ENGLEWOOD IS FOR PROHIBITION.

They Take Active Measures Against the Liquor Interest.

Fully 2,000 residents of Englewood assembled last night at Arcade Hall, Sixty-fourth street and Wentworth avenue, to protest against the proposed revision of the prohibition district. H. C. Staver of the Church Union presided, and calling the meeting to order said petitions to be presented to the City Council were in circulation asking that the question of saloons in the prohibited district, between Fifty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets and State and Halsted streets, be left to a vote of the people in that district.

Ald. Noble of the Thirty-first Ward said: "This list of signatures asking this matter to be submitted to a vote of the people must be published. That as a right the Council cannot deny. When it is sent to the Council it will be referred to a committee. This committee will see that the signatures are correct, and I do not think they will be through by election day. But we should be prepared. We have defeated them once and can do it again, but we want the support of the people. We want a majority to go to the polls and vote against it, and if they don't they ought to have a saloon on every corner. Englewood people do not realize the benefits they have under the present condition of things. Here they may go out at any hour of the night without danger of being insulted by any drunken loafer, and they may go out at any time without meeting drunken loafers or hearing ribald songs from gin mills.

"Allow such a condition of things to exist and it is your fault. The saloon business is recognized as a legitimate business. It is licensed, and you talk of the big income, but you do not think that you pay more for the police to guard you from this very thing. But we will see who these signers are and make efforts to fight it."

Brief addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. White and then Chairman Staver announced the following committee to act on the question: Charles S. Thornton, E. J. Noble, Col. Crane, I. D. Walden, J. F. Bartlett, B. E. Hoppen, Jesse Sherwood, J. McKeeland, P. W. Drew, G. W. Carson, E. E. Brown, F. A. Wells, J. A. Harvey, E. W. Adkinson, J. Badenoch, J. A. Stoddard, H. S. Williams, J. P. Malette, R. E. Brownell. Volunteers from every precinct in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards were called for, a collection taken up, and the meeting adjourned.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity: Fair and warmer.

1 Archer's "Spooks" Raided by Reporters.
To Boom J. M. Palmer for the Presidency.
Lake's Saloon License Ordinance.
How the Congressmen Spent Sunday.

2 Hill Is Now Uneasy.
Slaveship Loodiana Burned in Midocean.

3 Car Horses Stampeded by Fire.
Gen. Woodford Talks of Early Days.

5 Consultation on the French Cabinet.
O'Connor Says Balfour Is No Leader.
Two Killed in an Argentine Riot.

6 Baker Whips Voight in Three Rounds.
What Fifer Did Say.
Bold Attempt at Express Robbery.

7 Validity of Dakota Divorces.

8 Prof. Swing on Washington and Lincoln.
Reforms of the Law Suggested.

9 Gossip of London Town.
Germans Foresaw Freycinet's Fall.
European Crop Prospects Poor.
New Regulations Regarding Typhoid-Fever.

10 Wall Street Has Its Spring Chill.

WILL CELEBRATE UNIVERSITY DAY.

Students of the Northwestern Institution to Indulge in an Elaborate Program.

Today the 2,000 students in all the departments of the Northwestern University will celebrate their fifth annual university day at the seat of the institution, Evanston.

The students from the city departments of law, pharmacy, medicine, and dentistry will leave the city by special train at 12:30 this afternoon from the Union Depot, arriving at Evanston at 1:15, where they will be met by the students of the Evanston departments. The line, headed by the Ravenswood Band, will then be formed as follows: Law School, Woman's Medical College, Chicago Medical Pharmacy, Dentistry, Garrett Biblical Institute, College of Liberal Arts. The march will be under the direction of Chief Marshal H. M. Echlin of the senior class of the College of Liberal Arts and his assistants, George E. Cotter of the junior class, H. B. Wilkinson of the sophomore class, Ernest Eversz of the freshman class, and one or two students for each of the other departments.

The students of the Women's Medical College will be escorted down Davis street and Orrington avenue to the Women's College Building by the procession, and then the students will continue the march on Clark street, Chicago avenue, passing President Rogers' residence, where a general salute will be given, then turning east on Greenwood boulevard to Hinman avenue to the 'varsity campus, whence the procession will break and opportunity will be given for the city visitors to inspect the various university buildings.

At 3 o'clock the First M. E. Church will be filled by the student community to listen to the following program:

Introductory Address.........Prof. George A. Coe
Music.
Address—"Alexander Hamilton"............
Fred L. Pochin, College of Law
Address—"The Now"..........
H. M. Evans, College of Medicine
Music.
Address—"A Short History of Women in Medicine"..........................
Miss S. K. Sessions, Woman's Medical College
Speech—"U. D. C."..........
James L. Blish, College of Dentistry
Select Reading..........
Miss Ruth Farwell, School of Oratory
Music.
Address—"Hard Knox, F. R. S."............
Reese B. Kester, G. B. I.
Address—"The Folly of Intolerance"..........
Jerome H. Raymond, College of Liberal Arts
Music.

The music will be furnished by the University Glee Club. Supper will be served from 5:30 to 7 o'clock to the visiting students by the women of the Wheadon M. E. Church in the large hall of the new Oliver Block. A reception will be given from 7:30 to 10:30.

FRED SAYS HE WAS CHLOROFORMED.

Startling Story of a Boy Who Was Away from Home All Night.

Theodore Haase, whose associates call him Fred, is 16 years old. He either had a peculiar experience Saturday night or he has a good imagination. Mrs. M. Haase of No. 255 West Madison street called at the Central Station Saturday night and reported that her son Fred, who worked somewhere on Clark street, had not returned home. A description of the boy was sent to all police stations.

Mrs. Haase called at the station again last night. She was very happy. Fred was safe, but the experiences he had gone through were simply harrowing, his mother said. Fred told his story. He said that while on his way home Saturday evening a well-dressed man stopped him at Clark and Madison streets and asked him to carry a message for him, offering 50 cents for the service. Fred accepted the offer.

"He asked me to go to Dearborn street with him to get the note," said Fred. "There we entered a dark stairway, and he chloroformed me by holding a bottle under my nose. I knew no more until daylight this morning, when I found myself near the medical colleges on Ogden avenue."

The police promised the happy mother to investigate the case.

Four Thousand Rabbit Scalps Taken.

TRAVER, Cal., Feb. 21.—The largest rabbit drive ever held in this section was held today about two miles west of this place. Hunters, vehicles, and 400 mounted horsemen commenced the line of march, which extended four miles in width. Great excitement prevailed upon reaching the wings of the corral, which were one mile and a half apart. About 4,000 scalps were secured.

Sang in Tones Too Vigorous.

Charles Kjelberg was arrested last night by Officer Mackey of the East Chicago Avenue Station for displaying too much zeal at a religious gathering. His offense consisted of singing in too vigorous a bass to suit the Salvation Army choristers at the Milton avenue barracks. He was bailed out by a friend.

LAST EDITION.

ENJOYING THE VISIT.

Senators and Congressmen Pass a Pleasant Day.

KIND WORDS FOR CHICAGO

The City's Guests Find Much Worthy of Praise.

OLD FRIENDSHIPS RENEWED.

Informal Receptions a Feature of the Day's Events.

MATTERS POLITIC DISCUSSED.

Visiting Congressmen with their wives and daughters and the other members of the Washington delegation were given every opportunity to enjoy themselves yesterday. There was nothing formal in their entertainment. They were not overwhelmed with perfunctory attention, there was no funereal procession about the city with speeches and cheers and hand-shaking. All were left to pass the time as might best suit them; to do as they pleased and most of all to get a full measure of rest after the long trip.

At each of the hotels orders had been left to provide carriages for all who might desire a drive, and many took advantage of the opportunity to drive about the city to see the parks and boulevards and view the attractions. The sky was clouded and there was a trace of mud on some of the streets, but withal it was a good day for a drive. A special effort had been made by the Street Department to render all the boulevards even more presentable than usual and with success.

Before the sound of the church bells was heard nearly all the visitors were astir and were ready for the day. Comparatively few attended church. During the day, however, there was an occasional Congressman who found his way to hear the sermons in the down-town churches, but, for the most part, they preferred a drive and a view of the city.

Lincoln Park was the objective point of nearly all who took carriages from the hotel. Down Michigan avenue, across Rush street bridge, and out along the Lake-Shore drive. The good driveways of Chicago were greatly admired, and, as for Lincoln Park, more pleasing things were never said about it than by the visitors yesterday. Grant in bronze looked down upon them and Lincoln's statue was a point of special interest. The bears and the buffalo were also given greeting.

The South Side was not neglected either. There were many who preferred a trip toward the World's Fair grounds in preference to Lincoln Park, and those who did go north took in the South Side boulevards before their trips were ended. Michigan boulevard, Grand boulevard, and Drexel boulevard were traversed, and one or two even ventured into the confines of Jackson Park. The majority preferred to wait until today, when the grounds are to be turned over to them and when none but members of the excursion will be allowed to pass within the gates.

Senator Peffer walked down State street with one of his constituents early in the after-afternoon and crossed over to Michigan avenue for a stroll along the Lake-Front. He smiled and bowed to friends whom he met and stopped for a minute to talk with Congressman O'Neill of St. Louis, who had gone out for a brisk walk in company with a good cigar. Congressman Durborow and Gen. Newberry made the rounds of the hotels and Larry McGann met some of his old friends and told them stories, all of which he prefaced with the remark: "The other day in Washington——." Congressman Springer complained of a severe cold and was at his hotel most of the day, while Representative Ben Cable paid friendly visits to relatives.

The visiting newspaper correspondents were well cared for. Y. M. C. A. cards were sent them and special invitations were given them to attend services at various down-town churches. Carriages were at their disposal during the day, and the Press club tendered them a reception in the afternoon, to which the Congressmen were also invited. Committees had been appointed to see that they lacked for nothing that would add to their comfort or convenience. Everybody retired early last night to be ready for today's trip to Jackson Park and for tonight's banquet.

It was announced yesterday that any of the visitors who failed to get tickets for the special World's Fair grounds train can obtain them by applying to the Chairman of the Reception committee at the Van Buren Street Depot before the train starts.

Mrs. H. O. Stone announces that all of the Congressional visitors are invited to attend her reception. She makes this announcement as many invitations have miscarried, and because lack of time prevented the sending of invitations to all the visitors.

Tickets for the Washington memorial services at the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Union League club, may be obtained from the Chairmen of the Reception committees at each of the three hotels. The tickets may be exchanged at the box office for reserved seats.

The Congressional train will not leave Chicago until Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. It was first decided that the visitors should leave late tonight, but on account of the many receptions and entertainments it was thought best to change the time of departure. The return trip will be made over the Pennsylvania road.

The visitors will be tendered a banquet by the Commercial club at the Grand Pacific at 7 o'clock tonight. President Harvey of the club will deliver an address of welcome. Mayor Washburne is also expected to speak.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY AT HOTELS.

The Programs Followed at the Auditorium, Grand Pacific, and Palmer.

It was at an hour that precluded religious worship in the churches when the Washington visitors who are being entertained at the Auditorium put in their first appearance in the hotel lobby yesterday morning. Those who lingered in the hotel dining-room to see some of the distinguished lawmakers found it necessary to curb their impatience, for it was almost 10 o'clock before they began to come in. The long trip from the Capital, comfortable as it was, had been more or less fatiguing, notwithstanding the fact that none of the visitors would admit it. After it came the splendid reception tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and it was far in the night before the last guest had retired.

Although there was nothing on the program for the visitors to do, many of them seemed to have made plans that kept their time occupied. After a cigar and a few words in the parlors and lobbies they disappeared one by one, and by noon few of them remained. Many entered the covered carriages which had been placed at their disposal and started out to look at the city, in spite of the mud that covered the streets. Others sallied out to call on friends in the city, and several more

SES

END.

5c
5c
S, 5c
NGS, 4c
NG, 5c
CLOTH.

GS.

TS, 75c
69c
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50c

NS.

1c
ON, 3c
15c
RFS, 25c
50c
$1.00

NS.

10c
7c
2c
4c
oks, 5c
30c

$3.00

$2.47
eel 56c

Chenille Portieres,
PER PAIR
$3.98,
$4.50,
$4.98,
UP TO
$20.00.
All Worth ⅓ More.
—$1.19
95c

joined the party that went out to Jackson Park.

The only member of the Auditorium contingent who was not in the best of health was the veteran Isaac Hill, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, or "Ike" Hill, as he is best known to every Congressman who has served in the House since 1870. Late in the afternoon he recovered sufficiently to come down to the hotel office and receive the sympathy of his friends, but even then he was far from well. "It's an unmistakable exemplification of the old rule," he said. "That's what a man gets for drinking water."

Four members of the Congressional party were unable to remain in Chicago today. For their benefit a trip to Jackson Park was arranged. Through the stupidity of a cabman who did not know where the Van Buren street depot was Congressman Gorman was left behind.

Representative Gorman had made an engagement for the Grover Cleveland celebration in Ann Arbor tonight, and to fulfill it he was obliged to take a morning train out of the city.

The corridors of the Palmer House were filled during the morning with a mixed assembly of visitors and citizens. Nor were those seats vacant which are usually occupied by the curious spectators when any affair of interest is going on. Many small groups were to be seen engaged in conversation on matters apparently absorbing. There was a bustle and an air of liveliness about the whole scene which stamped it at once as a gathering of more than ordinary interest.

At 9:30 o'clock it became apparent that some of the guests at least were making preparations to attend divine worship. Many of them did, in fact, attend church, doing so for the most part by invitation of friends, who took them to their homes later for dinner. By another portion the morning was spent in driving, while others remained indoors to obtain a little rest from their journey and to receive their callers, of whom there were many.

The Grand Pacific contingent enjoyed itself in various ways. The religiously inclined went to church in the morning, while others spent most of the day in driving about the city. Nearly everybody went to the Press club reception in the afternoon. All the visiting correspondents, on an invitation by the manager of the Helen Barry company, occupied boxes at Hooley's last night.

Groups of Congressmen thronged the corridors of the hotel all day, and an interview with any prominent character was the sign of a general rush in that direction. Senator Peffer, with his tall, angular form, broad felt hat, and long beard was the center of an interested crowd almost all day. He held a genuine levee. Ex-Gov. Oglesby, A. M. Jones, Supt. McClaughry, and several other prominent Illinois Republicans dropped in to see their Congressional friends, and they were invariably greeted with warm handshaking.

IT PROVES A PLEASANT DAY TO ALL.

How Some of the Visitors Passed the Time—What They Said and Saw.

"This trip has been in every way so enjoyable," said Mr. Post of Illinois, "that I regret I did not bring my wife with me. Our reception was royal, and the climax to it, the reception at the Palmer mansion in the evening, [...] of the grandest social affairs I have [...]ed. Your newspapers are a grand [...] [per]prising city. In this country [...] of journalism has been [...], and Chicago is the headquarters of newspaper excellence. I have passed the morning quietly at the hotel and in the afternoon visited friends in the city.

"The visit to the World's Fair grounds I look forward to with a great deal of pleasure. We have decided not to mention the appropriation, and as to whether the bill will be passed or defeated I cannot say. As to the political outlook I believe the Democratic ticket will be Hill and Gray. At present Harrison seems to be the prospective standard-bearer for the Republican party. Since Grant's time the country seems to have been opposed to second terms, and from that fact I should say his renomination would be hazardous. His administration has been clean. He will go out of office, if he fails of renomination or reëlection, with the plaudits of the people, and I cannot see why he should wish to risk a second term. I admire the President personally, for he has been an able executive."

Representative O'Neill of St. Louis was greatly pleased with the reception accorded the Congressmen. He visited the Cathedral of the Holy Name in the morning with his wife. When a boy he had been in attendance on the altar in a church in St. Louis of which Archbishop Feehan was then priest. Mr. O'Neill with his wife spent part of the afternoon in driving around the city. At 4 o'clock he attended the reception at the Press club. The evening was passed quietly at the hotel.

Representative Lawrence McGann was at the hotel early looking after the welfare of his fellow-Congressmen. He said that the trip had been pleasant, and what little the visitors had been able to see of Chicago since their arrival had made them enthusiastically in favor of any enterprise the citizens undertook.

Gen. Curtis of New York, the tallest member in the House, is stopping at the Palmer with his party, but visited the Grand Pacific yesterday. He said he had enjoyed the trip, but should spend the day quietly visiting a few friends in the city. He spoke in the highest terms of the Palmer reception.

Gen. Henderson of Illinois passed the day quietly at the hotel. The Palmer reception he considered the finest he had ever attended and Mrs. Palmer's management of the great gathering called forth his highest praise. As to the political situation he thought Hill would be the Democratic nominee and that Harrison would be the choice of the Republican party. He believed there would be no split in the Republican ranks and that its nominees would be elected.

Congressman and Mrs. L. E. Atkinson of Pennsylvania were driving during the afternoon through the boulevard and park systems and Mrs. Atkinson said: "Your city is about surrounded by the most magnificent park and boulevard system in the world. I do not wonder that you Chicagoans are such enthusiasts in speaking of the wonders and claims of your city. You have got a marvelous city and a lot of good people out here in Chicago. They call you windy, woolly, and wild in the East, but you represent the best specimens of Americanism."

Messrs. Fearn and Doyle of the World's Fair, Mr. Enlow of Tennessee, Congressman Durborow, Mr. Thompson, Washington correspondent, and Mr. Turner of New York, doorkeeper of the House, made up an afternoon riding party.

A number of the visitors under charge of Congressman H. C. Durborow visited the headquarters of the World's Fair in the Rand-McNally Building. They inspected the various offices and were surprised at the completeness of detail being followed by the officers of the Exposition.

Congressman Durborow said: "The invitations to the Washington newspaper representatives to the Commercial club banquet miscarried. The printed ones were mislaid. The outside newspaper men are asked to see me at the Auditorium in order that places may be saved for all of them before the banquet opens."

Congressman and Mrs. Owens, Congressman and Mrs. Isaac R. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. George Houk, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Houk heard Prof. Swing preach yesterday forenoon.

Mrs. Caruth and the Misses Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, attended the morning service at Dr. Locke's church.

Congressman and Mrs. Caminetti spent the afternoon at the fome of Mrs. Harry Holland, Mrs. Caminetti's cousin, on Prairie avenue.

Congressman Caruth was so ill that he was confined to his room almost all day.

Many of the Congressional party spent a portion of the day at the Libby Prison War Museum yesterday by invitation of Manager Macloon.

Fred Handy, the Chairmain of the Press committees of the two Houses of Congress, with his wife, went driving over the city yesterday. He said: "Chicago is the greatest city in the world in two respects—its newspapers and homes. The papers are the most enterprising, the homes the most comfortable, convenient, and handsome. I have seen the elegant homes of the large cities for fifteen years, but those of Chicago are ideal."

Mr. Moses, with the Misses Williams of Georgia took a ride over the Lake-Shore drive and Michigan avenue yesterday afternoon.

A party consisting of Col. Livingston, Miss Herndon of Virginia, and Mrs. Wilder of Alabama took a drive out to Lincoln Park yesterday morning.

Several members of the diplomatic corps, accompanied by Mr. Brown and Robert S. McCormick, spent the afternoon at the World's Fair grounds. They made a careful inspection of all the buildings and found the work far in advance of their most extravagant expectations. Don Horacio Guzman, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Nicaragua, had been commissioned by his government to select a place for the Nicaraguan exhibit, and he chose two places that he thought would be advantageous for his purpose. He will see the supervising architect this morning and make final arrangements.

Representative Robert E. Doan of Ohio took a trip eighteen miles south of the city to visit relatives.

Representative Amerman of Scranton, Pa., accompanied by Mrs. Amerman, took a long drive in the afternoon. They returned to the Auditorium in season to receive a large number of callers.

Representative Charles A. O. McClellan of Ohio spent the afternoon calling on friends and receiving calls at his rooms at the hotel.

Many people of different nationalities called at the Auditorium during the afternoon for the purpose of paying their respects to the members of the diplomatic corps representing their various countries. They met with disappointment in almost every case, for the foreign officials were busy inspecting the World's Fair grounds.

ENTERTAINED AT THE PRESS CLUB.

The Visitors from Washington Enjoy a Pleasant Afternoon.

Visiting newspaper-men were entertained at the Press club yesterday afternoon and a number of Senators and Representatives also accepted the hospitality of the club. The reception began at 3:30 o'clock and lasted until 7, and during those hours 150 guests listened to impromptu speeches and heard stories told and songs sung and drank mild punch between events.

John E. Wilkie, President of the club, set the ball rolling at 4 o'clock. He walked out in a cleared space before the grand piano and in a short speech welcomed the visitors.

H. L. West of the Washington *Post* talked about Washington newspaper-men and their work. He remembered the embargo that had been put on World's Fair topics and kept clear of all mention of the coming Exposition.

The "Columbian Patrol," composed especially for the reception, was given by the composer, Ben King, and Wyatt McGaffy sang the "Song of the Forge," accompanied on the piano by H. E. O. Heinemann. Mr. McGaffy gave the "Drinking Song" as an encore.

Mr. Annin of the Salt Lake *Tribune* replied to certain strictures put upon the Washington correspondents by a previous speaker, and concluded his remarks with a bit of poetry, the author of which, for reasons of prudence, was not divulged.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire made one of the best speeches of the day. He told of his early experiences as an apprentice boy in a printing office, of his subsequent work at the case, and his career as a medical student. After describing in general terms the glories of Chicago, he ended with the statement that Chicago should have the support of the whole country to make the World's Fair a glowing success. He pledged his vote to any measure looking to that end.

Senator Peffer was called upon for a speech and came out, tall and spare, escorted by the shortest and fattest man present. He made a brief but an interesting talk and gave way to Representative Durborow, who was followed in turn by John J. O'Neill of St. Louis, who told a story which he prefaced with a few general remarks.

Representative B. A. Enloe of Tennessee and Representative Johnson of North Dakota were called upon for short speeches, after which a luncheon was served. Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra furnished music. Among those present were:

A. P. Shaw, Washington; G. M. Rockcliff, St. Louis; Ike Stone, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. Dart Walker, New York; Senator J. H. Gallinger, New Hampshire; A. Maurice Low, Washington; Harry W. Walker, New York; H. N. Thompson, Washington; Charles A. Hamilton, Washington; F. A. G. Handy, Washington; James Kerr, Clerk House of Representatives; Representative N. M. Johnson, North Dakota; H. L. West, Washington; W. B. Shaw, Boston; William E. Annin, George Sawter, Francis J. O'Neill, George W. Rouzer, A. T. Hensey, Washington; G. E. Maffitt, San Francisco; L. A. Coolidge, Washington; B. A. Enloe Jr., Jackson, Tenn.; H. E. Hinman, Washington; Sam Hillier, Toledo; Robert W. Kennedy, Grand Ledge, Mich.; Rudolph Kauffmann, Washington; John O. S. Robinson, Media, Pa.; D. P. Phelps, Monmouth, Ill.; B. Warren Jr., Peoria, Ill.; C. H. Barney, New York; H. H. Rockwell, Elmira, N. Y.; Claude N. Bennett, Atlanta; C. S. Albert, Washington; P. S. Post, Galesburg, Ill.; Representative John J. O'Neill, St. Louis; E. J. Gibson, Philadelphia; E. L. Phillips, Washington; H. A. Wiltberger, Washington; Frank B. Gorman, Washington; Frank Rilley, Pennsylvania; E. R. Johnson, Washington; John Wedderburn, San Francisco; A. J. Halford, Washington.

ENJOYED CHICAGO HOSPITALITY.

F. H. Winston Entertains a Party of the Visitors.

F. H. Winston entertained a number of the visitors at dinner yesterday evening. The dinner was given at Mr. Winston's home, No. 369 Superior street. The guests were all or nearly all old-time acquaintances and friends of the host. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock. The guests were:

Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Charles B. Farwell, Represenative Houk of Ohio, Representative Strump of New York, Representative Enloe of Tennessee, Representative William M. Springer of Illinois, Gen. Walter C. Newberry of Illinois, Gen. John C. Black, Carter H. Harrison, F. S. Winston.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin tendered the members of the Diplomatic Corps a reception at their home, No. 65 Bellevue place, last evening. Mr. Henrotin is the Resident Consul for Belgium and Turkey. All the diplomats in the Congressional party were in attendance.

PEFFER'S THIRD PARTY IDEAS

The Senator from Kansas Is for the Masses and Not the Classes.

Senator Peffer, whom the Kansas Farmers' Alliance sent to Congress in place of John J. Ingalls, talked interestingly of the aims and objects of the Alliance. He said:

"That St. Louis convention is an important one. In it will be delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, North and South, the Knights of Labor, the Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and a number of similar organizations. Its object will be to formulate a fundamental code of principles, which will be made the platform of a new National political party. This party will probably be called either the National or Independent party. It will be in favor of free silver, of reduced tariff, of government loans at a low rate of interest, of governmental control of railroads, telegraph lines, street car lines, mills, mines, gas companies, and all other industries where the people are interested. All of the organizations represented, except the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, admit women to membership on an equality with men, and it will do it before long. The new party will favor woman suffrage, though it may not incorporate it in its platform at once.

"Our party has been willfully and maliciously misrepresented by the public press. We are only working for the greatest good of the greatest number. We want rich and poor treated alike. If I ship one car of stock from Kansas and you ship ten I do not want to pay twice as much freight for my car as you do for each of yours. Our party is a sort of strike against oppression, and I can tell you that people don't commonly strike 'until the last dog is hung.' We want more money and a low rate of interest. I live in Kansas City, Kas., and A public man recently told me that if the merchants could get money at 4 per cent instead of having to pay 10 per cent, the town could be improved and put beyond all fear of failure.

"I was lecturing in Western Kansas some time ago and I asked the audience how much interest was paid on chattel mortgages in that section. An old man answered bitterly '6 per cent a month.' Then I replied, 'Is it possible that Christians have come so far West?' I myself have paid 3 per cent a month for money. We need more money. The amount in circulation now is not one-tenth as much as we need.

"These reforms are what we are determined to bring about, and if either the Republican or Democratic parties come manfully to the front and espouse them our third party will disband and dissipate at once. We simply want to bring about a state of affairs in which one man or class of men will not be taxed for the support of another. We do not believe in allowing the classes to rule the masses."

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

Representative Moses of Georgia Outlines the Situation.

Representative C. L. Moses of Georgia is said to be one of the shrewdest young Democrats in his State, and a new represenative of the "New South." He is a large planter and of a Farmers' Alliance turn of mind. He was intending to visit the World's Fair grounds yesterday afternoon, but he missed the train. He spent his time chatting with his Chicago friends. In the course of a conversation he said:

"The Southern farmer is better off today than he was before the war. For instance, my grandfather owned a lot of slaves. Each one was valued at $1,500. When the slave died the whole was lost. Now I employ the same number of negroes. I pay each one about what the interest on the money invested in him would be if he were a slave, and when he dies I lose nothing. The Southerners are changing their ideas. The young men are in power today. All the Mayors of the cities are young men. They are loooking for whatever comes their way. We Democrats stand on tariff and silver issues. Georgians want free silver, and they're going to have it. Cleveland never could carry Georgia. The Southern Democrats want a Westerner nominated. We could elect him. Cleveland is thought to represent the New York gold bugs. He doesn't stand well in the South. If Hill can come into the convention and show he can carry New York we will back him with a solid South.

"I am one of the House committee on the anti-option bill. We do not want to stop legitimate trading, but we will stop the trading in puts and calls. The anti-option bill will pass. I can vouch for that. Here is another thing. The Farmers' Alliance and a number of agricultural and labor societies are going to hold a convention tomorrow in St. Louis. Their real intention is to formulate a set of principles which will become the platform of a national political party. The Farmers' Alliance of the South will protest vigorously against any third-party movement. For twenty-five years we have held together to beat the Republicans and we will not tolerate for a moment any issue that will either give the negroes a balance of power or give the reins of government again to a 'Force-bill' party. You may depend upon one thing, and that is that no matter how many force bills are passed, no matter how much the negroes will outnumber us in voting strength, the white people of Georgia are going to keep control of public affairs. We are not going to let a negro get into Congress, either. How will we help ourselves? Why, my young friend, don't you know that ten white men can outvote fifty negroes any day when it comes to the count? They can, and that's the truth. You folks up North do a lot of talk about shotgun intimidation. I live in a district with 13,000 colored voters to 10,000 white ones, and I have yet to see the first negro refused the privilege of voting. We let them vote if they want to; but [with a laugh] you see, not many want to vote. They have been promised all sorts of things by the Republicans for their votes, and as yet they have received nothing, and many of them used to think that if the Democrats got in power they would be made slaves again. So they did not vote at all. But if we do want them to vote we can get them at 50 cents apiece.

"Old Tom Watson used to say, 'Every colored preacher controls 100 votes, and colored preachers can be bought at a dollar a vote.'

"No, sir, the South will not allow itself to be ruled by negroes, and neither would you folks up North. If the Farmers' Alliance attempts to form a third party it will lose the support of its Southern lodges. If such a party is formed it will split up the solid Democracy and give the negroes the balance of power. The result would be that Georgia would go Republican."

JERRY AND THE COLONEL ABROAD.

What the Sockless Statesman and Livingston of Georgia Say of the Fair.

Jerry Simpson of Kansas and Col. Livingston of Georgia met at the Grand Pacific and decided to visit the World's Fair grounds yesday afternoon with F. D. Lyon and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE as guides. Such words as "magnificent" and "wonderful" fell from the lips of Jerry Simpson as he saw the buildings. When Col. Livingston saw the building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts he remarked: "Jerry, I swan; that's the biggest building I ever saw. This show overtops the earth, sure enough."

Jerry Simpson could not tear himself away from the moving sidewalk. He amused himself by jumping on and off. When asked for an opinion on what he had seen Col. Livingston said:

"I am more than pleased with what I have seen. The thing is so immense that it is hard to take it in in so short a time. So far as I can see I think the money has been judiciously expended. The taste displayed is simply beautiful. The details are too wonderful to comprehend. It is a cold, disagreeable day, but I wouldn't have missed the sight for a good sum of money."

Jerry Simpson said: "I am thoroughly satisfied with the Fair. I can see that it has cost a great deal of money to bring the work to the present point, and it will cost much more to complete it. The dredging and leveling of the grounds alone must have cost enormous sums. The buildings are superior to anything I have seen, and the Nation can well be proud of these things. However, I am opposed to the government's making any sort of a donation. If the Fair can put up good security and pay interest it is all right."

As the party was leaving the grounds Col. Livington suggested that he was getting dry in the throat. Accordingly he invited Jerry Simpson to enter a restaurant near by. Addressing the man behind the counter, Col. Livingston said:

"What's the strongest thing you've got in the place?"

"Moxie," answered the clerk. "It's prohibition here."

"Moxie!" said the colonel. "That must be some new-fangled Chicago liquor. I prefer the old Georgia corn whisky. Let's go, Jerry."

Jerry Simpson left for St. Louis last night to attend the Farmers' Alliange convention today. Representatives Moses and Livingston will leave here at noon today to attend the same convention.

MANY VISIT THE ARMOUR MISSION.

The Guests from Washington Heartily Commend the Institution.

The dullness of the weather outside did not affect the bright and cheery aspect of chapel, minister, or scholars at the Armour Mission yesterday afternoon, when, in addition to the usual exercises, the pleasure of entertaining a Congressional delegation devolved upon them. The usual event drew nearly 500 visitors to the Mission, and these, with the 1,600 pupils and their teachers, constituted the largest attendance known since the opening of the Mission.

P. D. Armour, the founder and promoter of the Mission, met the visitors at the door. The guests were informed that they were at liberty to inspect the Mission at their leisure and, breaking into small groups, occupied their attention with such features as most attracted them. The library, the reading room, the dispensary, the chapel, and classes were all interesting to the guests.

Particular attention was given and many inquiries made concerning the big industrial school now in course of construction. The information that it, too, was a gift to the working-people from Mr. Armour elicited many expressions of surprise and approval. The wonder of the visitors was augmented by the information that the Mission was supported from the revenues derived from long rows of handsome flats in the immediate vicinity, all of which were occupied by employés of Mr. Armour, at a lower rental than could be obtained elsewhere in the city.

Among the visitors at the mission were:

Mrs. James Buchanan, Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Miss Alice Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Houk, Clinton Babbitt, W. H. Harris, James Buchanan, Gen. John C. Black, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Warner.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Their First Continental Congress to Convene in Washington Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The first Continental Congress of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution will convene in this city tomorrow and continue in session during three days. The Congress will be called to order by the President-General, Mrs. Harrison will make the address of welcome. Tuesday's morning session will be devoted to addresses on special subjects by the Regents of the different States. Wednesday will be the day for election of officers. Mrs. Cabell, President-General of the association, will give a reception Monday evening to visiting Regents and delegates to meet the officers. Mrs. Max M. Hallowell will give a luncheon to the visiting Regents and delegates Wednesday. But the great social event of the Congress will be the reception by Mrs. Harrison at the White House in honor of the visiting Regents and delegates at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening.

An Old House.

"A house is still standing in North Castine," says the Kennebec *Journal*, "which was built immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War. In 1814 it was occupied as headquarters of the British officers, and from 1790 to 1820 as a public house."

HILL IS NOW UNEASY.

TAMMANY'S POSITION IS NOT SATISFACTORY TO HIM.

He May Insist on an Instruction of the Delegates for Himself, but That Will Cause Him Trouble Later—The Silver Plank of the Platform Will Not Suit Him—The Weather Does Not Please the Braves—Cleveland Men Are More Hopeful than Ever—Hill Does Not Know What to Do.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Tammany and Kings County now refuse to take the dose of medicine Senator Hill has prepared for them. The Senator received tonight formal notice from Tammany and Mr. McLaughlin that in their judgment an instruction for the Governor would be inexpedient if not to say distasteful to them. Senator Hill was not wholly unprepared for this surprise. He had received some pretty decided hints during the afternoon that he was asking a great many favors from the party, which, if granted, might seriously compromise the delegation in Chicago. He is in a very uncomfortable frame of mind and the outlook is not very pleasing to him. Tammany and Kings together will have twenty-four delegates in the Chicago convention. Hill has the State outside of New York and Kings well in hand and can if so disposed send any resolution, no matter how stringent, through the convention.

He is in a dilemma, brought about by the actions of Tammany and McLaughlin. If he weakens and sanctions such mild indorsements and platitudes as Tammany suggests he will be placed before the country as unable to control the delegation from his own State. Should he, however, force his country friends to the front and make them indorse him with a strap-iron resolution, he can keep an eye on Tammany and Kings. Their delegates would in such a condition of affairs go to Chicago disgruntled and dissatisfied, giving free expression to their discontent. What is more, they would desert him at the first opportunity. So Gov. Hill does not know what to do. He cannot get the best of the situation no matter what the outcome.

The Platform Not Satisfactory to Hill.

There are several subsidiary but by no means less vexatious obstacles in his pathway. The platform to be made tomorrow will cost Hill sleep tonight. It will be remembered he sent to the Saratoga convention for its approval a declaration of principles. He straddled the silver question very nicely. It will also be remembered that Messrs. Croker and Murphy sat down on Mr. Hill's platform, and the convention came out for the hardest kind of hard money. The same thing will be done tomorrow. Croker says: "We won on that plank last fall. We cannot win in New York without that plank. I believe a silver dollar should be worth as much as a gold dollar." Murphy says "that plank (meaning the one made at Saratoga) may be improved on tomorrow."

Senator Hill fears the free coinage element among the Democrats of the West and dares not indorse the principles laid down by Mr. Croker as enunciated in the Saratoga platform. So he is in great distress. Mr. Croker will be satisfied with nothing less pronounced than the Saratoga plank. Perhaps he wants to cripple Hill by making a platform he cannot indorse, one which will defeat his Presidential aspirations among the free silver Democrats.

Disgusted with the Weather.

Eight hundred Tammanyites tramp through the slush and slop of the streets tonight disgusted over the calling of the midwinter convention. "It's in the interest of the Albany hotelkeepers," shouted one of the brethren. Gov. Hill is here and so are all of the old familiar faces seen at National Democratic conventions ever since St. Louis and Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. Some of the more ancient are getting a little knee-sprung and the silver hairs are showing on their heads now. Every train today brought its quota of visitors from all parts of the State. Between the attendance on the Legislature and this convention Albany is crowded.

There are two factions here, the Hill and the anti-Hill. The convention will be composed of 384 delegates, and 370 of these have been elected delegates by Hill's friends, the remnant of 14 are anti-Hill, with Cleveland proclivities. They will have nothing to say in the convention because they are so insignificant a minority. The delegates chosen to Chicago will be for Gov. Hill, but the duration of their allegiance is a matter of speculation. In fact the whole topic of conversation in and around the hotels is the question as to whether or not the convention will instruct or how strong the resolution of instruction will be. Will it be the flat-footed sharp declaration for Hill or a less pronounced affair of the "we point with pride" variety, winding up with an indorsement of Gov. Hill. That is the one thing about which all of the statesmen and politicians in Albany are talking tonight.

The Position of Tammany.

Tammany came here to do whatever its big four—Croker, Gilroy, Grant, and Cockran—thought best. A Tammany man, realizing to its utmost importance the machine in politics, accepts without cavil or debate the dictation of his superior officer. So Tammany, that is to say, its captains of hundreds and of fifties, its non-commissioned officers, and its soldiers pure and simple, awaits orders. Gov. Hill is perplexed—greatly so. He has this convention, and yet he has it not. But for Tammany he could get any kind of an indorsement he wants or fancies. The Tammany leaders, notably Messrs. Croker and Gilroy, do not seem inclined to bind themselves irrevocably to Hill. They would be pleased, manifestly so, with Hill's nomination, but do not talk as if they were going down with him.

This evening Mr. Croker, Mr. Cockran, and Gov. Hill had an extended conference. All the party leaders waited its termination with much impatience. Everybody knew the three gentlemen were not wasting time or telling each other funny stories to pass away the afternoon. For a long time the trio were secluded behind locked doors. About 7 o'clock the end came. Cockran joined Amos Cummings in one of the parlors of the Delevan, and began telling stories about the peculiarities of a few of his Congressional friends. Mr. Cockran is a volatile genius, without any serious ideas as to matters political. Nothing worries him, because he does not permit himself to be annoyad with the trifles of life. Gov. Hill's face gave a little, but unmistakable evidence as to his feelings. Something was annoying him, and he was not quite at ease.

Decided Against Instruction.

Mr. Croker hunted up his hat and coat and hurriedly left the room. Ten minutes afterward Mr. Croker said he was opposed to any resolution which would bind the New York delegation to any particular candidate for the Democratic nomination. He remembered the old Chicago (Upton) convention and Grant's 306. Mr. Croker is too bright to be deprived or to deprive himself of the right to go over to some man other than Mr. Hill whom the Democrats might want to nominate. Croker, Gilroy, and Grant say openly that Tammany will support the choice of the Chicago convention, but they do not express any great desire to make history repeat itself as in the case of the 306.

So the tip is out that there will be no instruction to the delegates other than a request to vote as a unit. There will be an indorsement of Hill of some kind or other, but Tammany does not intend to go down with anybody's boat. No matter whether it be Hill's or any other gentleman's. Some of Gov. Hill's best friends deprecate the policy of a ringing indorsement, fearing a reflex action. This isn't a campaign of fun so far as Hill's friends are concerned. They are in it to win and organizing all the time to achieve this result.

It is not generally known, but Gov. Hill's friends have quiet headquarters at some of the up-town hotels in New York. Men from the State at large take rooms at the Fifth Avenue, Hoffman, and Gilsey, so they can make the acquaintance of Democrats from States other than New York who visit that city and quietly feel them as to the situation at their homes. Western people are in great demand just now and a Democrat of even mediocre power will find himself the recipient of pronounced attentions from Hill's friends whenever his presence in New York becomes known. Among these Hill shouters might be mentioned the names of twenty men who have not missed a national Democratic convention since 1864. Mr. Hill's scouts are out in the country all over the United States and the movement in his interest is too strong to be underestimated.

Cleveland's Friends Are on Hand.

The Cleveland party is getting ready to do something or other, it knows not what. Cleveland's friends are here to the number of about seventy, and not a man of this seventy is a delegate to the convention. The delegation of kickers is headed by William R. Grace and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild. It has headquarters at the Kenmore and is preparing to lay before the proper authorities and the country an ornate protest against this snap convention. All indications warrant the expression of belief that the Cleveland men will call a State convention to be held early in June, at which a delegation will be selected to the Chicago convention. The Cleveland folks are constantly in receipt of communications from Democrats in all parts of the country urging them to take some decided action at once, so the friends of the ex-President can have something on which to base their claims for him in their respective States. If this is not done instantly Cleveland's chances will not be worth a rush.

The ex-President's friends say they have assurances that a contesting delegation will meet with a patient and careful hearing before a committee on credentials, made up of anything but unsympathetic members. Many express an abiding faith that their claims will be favorably considered at Chicago and that they will receive recognition at the hands of the convention, to the extent of at least half of the vote of New York State therein. This pressure of friendly influence from States outside of New York is spurring them on. They are immensely pleased over the result of Mr. Croker's conference with Gov. Hill late this afternoon, above referred to.

Will Not Go Down with Hill.

They say that Ed Murphy, Mr. Gilroy, City Chamberlain Crane, and Mr. Croker very politely but very firmly told Gov. Hill they would not stand a stringent resolution attaching the vote of New York to Hill for all time. One of the gentlemen is said to have recalled the fate of the 306 and said he wanted more comfort out of the convention than that his heart would get from the receipt of a medal for his loyalty. It's in the air. Tammany is willing to stand by Hill if there is a show to nominate him, but does not propose to die in the last ditch. All of this is comforting to Cleveland's friends. Hill's more intimate followers seem a trifle dejected.

It would appear as if the bushy-whiskered, determined Mr. Croker had done a very effective job of cat belling. Something happened not at all to the liking of the Governor. And he will undoubtedly try to counteract whatever it is before morning.

A most significant fact developed here today was the courtesy and kindness shown by Tammany's representatives to the Cleveland Committee of Seventy. Tammany's leaders have called on the Cleveland people very frequently today expressing good will and friendly feeling. O! the ways of New York Democrats are past finding out.

DAVID BENNETT HILL.

'Twixt Mountebank and Saint—Miss Democracy's Dilemma.



The Mountebank Hill (sings):

"Come, live with me and be my bride,
I'll deck thee well with spoils, my pride,
For office is my private trust.
Close to my side, my darling, come!
Free Trade, Free Silver, and Free Rum!
We'll have a free corruption 'bust.'"

The Saint Cleveland:

"Repent in time, fickle one! Look, O, look upon my purity and greatness and return to your former worship of ME and Free Trade."—*Judge.*

WILL FILE THEIR PROTEST.

The Committee of Fifty Expects to Make a Good Showing at Albany.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Committee of Fifty appointed to present the protest of those Democrats who are opposed to the snap convention will go to Albany in the morning. They will take with them a copy of the protest which has received such wide indorsement and will ask the State committee to give it respectful consideration. Frederick R. Coudert, the Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, said today that he believed that from forty to sixty Democrats of such standing as to command a respectful hearing would meet the Democratic committee in Albany. He said that although a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Cooper Union meeting had been sent to each member of the State committee, none of them had signified any intention of doing anything to prevent carrying out the cut-and-dried proceedings. Mr. Coudert had small hope, he said, that anything which might be done would result in a postponement of the convention.

Mr. Coudert said it was the intention of the committee of fifty to present the case emphatically, but without show of feeling. He did not know who would be the spokesman of the party, but he suggested that ex-Secretary Fairchild, ex-Mayor Grace, or Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer could present the case emphatically and concisely.

SENATOR TELLER ON HARRISON.

The President Has Never Done Anything for Silver Men—Prospect of a Bill.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 21.—The following letter, written by Senator Teller to a political friend, is given out here today:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1892.—Dear Mr. ——: Mr. Harrison has never done a thing for the West, and if any man knows of any reason why the people should aid in securing his renomination I should like to have him tell what it is. I do not believe he ever said he was in favor of the coinage of silver product. I do not believe he would sign such a bill if it passed. We could not hope to secure a single anti-free-coinage man for the free coinage of the American product, unless it is Warren of Wyoming, and we would lose the votes of all the Southern silver men, and, I think, all the silver men outside of the silver-producing States.

But if the President was favorable to such a bill it cannot pass the House and cannot even secure a report from the Committee on Coinage in the House. The talk of free coinage of the American product is all bosh, and if we do not get free coinage of all silver we will get nothing. The free coinage of silver would add to the value of Colorado's output of silver not less than $8,000,000 per year. We can pass a Free-Coinage bill through Congress, but we know that it cannot become a law while Harrison is President. Yet such is the cowardice of party zeal that men who fully recognize the great importance of the silver question abandon it rather than antagonize the proposed nomination of a candidate that they think has the lead in the Presidential race.

It cannot be because it is supposed that he is especially strong, for his most ardent admirers admit that he is not as strong as some other candidates. This expression in his favor, in my opinion, arises out of a desire to be with the winning party, and partly, it is possible, because it is thought that it is not good policy to say anything against a possible candidate. Yours, etc.,

H. M. TELLER.

CLEVELAND IN CONFERENCE.

He Is Met at the House of Dickinson by Local Leaders—Michigan Club Banquet.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Cleveland arrived in Detroit at 2 o'clock over the Michigan Central, accompanied by Messrs. Bissell of Buffalo, Gilder of the *Century*, and Don M. Dickinson of Detroit. A large crowd was in waiting at the depot, but they had but a glimpse of Mr. Cleveland. The party went at once to Dickinson's house, where the conference begun with local leaders which is expected to drag Michigan, which is now badly wavering toward Hill, back into the Cleveland ranks. Vilas of Wisconsin, Campbell of Ohio, and Lamont will soon join the party which will probably breakfast in Ann Arbor preparatory to the meeting tomorrow night. They then return to Detroit Tuesday, where elaborate preparations have been made for Cleveland's reception.

There also drifted in today several men of national note who will take prominent part in the Michigan club banquet here tomorrow night. Among them was J. Sloat Fassett of New York, Chauncey T. Filley of St. Louis, and Congressman Burrows of Michigan. The banquet promises to be the most satisfactory in the history of the club.

IOWA DEMOCRATS DISSATISFIED.

They Think They Are Controlled Too Much by King Caucus.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The rank and file of the Democracy in the Senate are beginning to kick about caucus domination. There are quite a number who have been chafing under the restraint that the bosses have sought to impose by making nearly every question, even a motion to adjourn, a "party question." It has been the custom whenever a motion was made, and especially if it came from the Republican side, for Senator Bolter to get on his feet and talk, and then for the other Democratic Senators to fall in line behind him and vote just as he did. He tried the same tactics Saturday in opposition to the motion to adjourn over until next Tuesday.

This time, however, he was beaten, for only fourteen Senators voted with him. The result was not at all to his liking, and when the adjournment was declared he arose and held a Democratic caucus to be held at once, adding sarcastically, "If there are any Democratic Senators left." And it was that caucus that appears to have created considerable disturbance among the Democrats.

It was called for the purpose of whipping the Democrats into line on the resolution offered by Senator Parrott to expel H. M. Belvel, the Democratic doorkeeper, whose reflections upon Senator Finn in his syndicate letters caused the encounter between those gentlemen on the floor of the Senate Friday. An effort was made in the caucus to make it a "party question" and also to insist that a resolution of censure of Senator Finn be adopted.

There was considerable objection to putting the caucus gag in the mouths of the Senators on this matter and one of the Democratic Senators said after the caucus was over:

"I don't believe politics should be dragged into this matter as they are trying to do it. I think that there are many questions upon which we ought to be allowed to vote as we see fit and it seems to me as if this was one of them. But they are going to insist upon its being made a party issue and I suppose we will have to vote just as they say, but I am getting tired of it." Another Democratic Senator said he thought Belvel should be deprived of his position, for he couldn't indorse such attacks as he had been making in his letters, but the fact that Finn assaulted him made a different question of it. There is undoubtedly considerable fun ahead when the matter comes up again, for Finn is mad all over and threatens to use pretty plain English if an attempt is made to champion Belvel.

The Committee on Appropriations in the House has prepared a statement of the amounts asked by the various State institutions in special appropriation as shown by the bills already placed in the hands of the Appropriations committee. The list is as follows: Hospital for Insane, Mount Pleasant, $64,500; Hospital for Insane, Independence, $79,000; Hospital for Insane, Clarinda, $307,100; State Normal School, Cedar Falls, $89,200; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport, $32,200; Benedict Home, Des Moines, $10,000; Geological Survey of the State of Iowa, $30,000; Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood, $90,800; Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, $20,000; Columbian Exposition, $300,000; W. A. Scott memorial, $2,500; State Library, $5,000; College for the Blind, Vinton, $11,500; Industrial Home for the Blind, Knoxville, $41,870; Industrial School, boys, Eldon, $48,650; Industrial School, girls, Mitchellville, $7,150; State Fish Commission, $4,000; Agricultural College, Ames, $217,500; State Horticultural Society, $1,000; Deaf and Dumb Institute, Council Bluffs, $28,500; State University, Iowa City, $317,000; Penitentiary, Fort Madison, $17,950; Penitentiary, Anamosa, $59,400. Total, $1,784,820.

This list does not show the amounts asked for the establishment of additional Normal schools, as the bills on that subject are in the hands of the Committee on Schools.

The Senate Committee on Ways and Means has decided to report favorably the bill by Senator Gatch for a State Board of Supervisors of State Institutions. As amended by the committee the bill provides for the appointment of a State Board of four members at a salary of $1,500 per year, except the Secretary, who shall be an expert bookkeeper and accountant and shall receive $2,000 per year. The board is to be composed of two members from each of the two leading parties, and they are to have control of the various State institutions, superintend the erection of new buildings, supervise the expenditure of appropriations, regulate the keeping of accounts and the manner of managing the institutions. They are required to report to the Governor and Legislature and advise with the latter body in regard to legislation in regard to these institutions.

March 1, 1894, the Board of Trustees of all the institutions, except the State University, Agricultural College, and Normal School are to be abolished, the number of Regents of the University are to be reduced to five, the trustees of the Agricultural College to five, the directors of the Normal School to three, and all institutions are to be taken in charge by the State Board. The same committee will also report favorably on Senator Gatch's bill to impose a tax on corporation franchises and shares of stock. It provides that every corporation for pecuniary profit formed in Iowa must pay a tax of $100, and in addition an amount equal to one-tenth of 1 per cent on the par value of its stock.

LEFT A HUSBAND TO JOIN ISRAEL.

Prince Michael's Proselyters Break Up the Household of Joseph T. Richardson.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The long-haired and very picturesque people of the Community of the Latter House of Israel, of which "Prince Michael" is the earthly sovereign, are at present receiving their share of attention. Rumors of converts gained at the expense of breaking up households have been heard, and as a result the male members of families have not been overcordial to the believers in the "flying roll."

As one consequence Joseph T. Richardson mourns the loss of his wife and daughter and the absence of his sister-in-law, who have fled to the inner circle of the Israelites. They went without warning. Mr. Richardson says the followers of the Prince have been working on the members of his household for about six months. Mrs. Richardson when seen declared she was perfectly happy and would never return to her husband. Legal action may be taken.

INDEPENDENCE BUSINESS BLOCK BURNED.

Fire Smoldered All Night and Did Damage to Several Establishments.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered at 1 o'clock this morning in the Purdy Block, occupied by Till & Roads, boot and shoe house; the Commercial State Bank, Jewel's real estate office; W. Francis, money loaner, and other offices. It had been smoldering all night and gained great headway when discovered. The damage from smoke, water, and fire is between $6,000 and $8,000.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Feb. 21.—A fire this morning destroyed the Lake City Bank block containing valuable stocks of dry goods and clothing, causing a loss of about $35,000, on which there is $23,000 insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DROPPED IN THE SEA.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP LOODIANA IN MIDOCEAN.

All on Board Thought to Have Been Lost—Two Persons Drop from the Jibboom into the Sea While Rescuers Were at Hand—Loss of a Petroleum Steamer—Two Hundred Deluded Colored Emigrants—To Secure a Representation for Their State—Withers' Will.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—No marine novelist ever penned a sketch having more of the developments of the tragedy and pathos than was related today by officers of the British steamship Egyptian Monarch, as on their last eastward trip from this port they were eye-witnesses of a midocean tragedy. It was the burning at sea of the ship whose identity was so long concealed, but which there is now no reason to doubt was the British ship Loodiana, which sailed from this port Dec. 21. The story of the disaster was told today by Second Officer W. E. Jordan, who was in charge of the steamship the night the blazing wreck was sighted.

On Jan. 16 just beyond the horizon his eye caught a flare of light a little off the port bow. As soon as the sails were furled the ship's course was altered until the blaze was brought directly over her bow and shone in the face of the helmsmen. The boats were ordered to be cleared away and volunteers were asked to man them. Three men of the crew responded. Six were needed, but the others shrunk from trusting themselves.

The black hull of the vessel alone was visible. All above that point was a mass of flame. At 1:30 p. m. the steamship rounded to under the lee of the burning ship. At first it was thought that every soul on board had perished, but the Captain suddenly dropped his glass with an exclamation of horror. Out upon the jibboom were two persons, man and woman, clinging to the slender spar, which was one moment tossed upward and the next dipped almost to the water's edge. The wreck was lying almost head to wind, else the flames would soon have driven the poor wretches from the boom. With one voice the crew shouted words of encouragement, and the steamship was again swung to leeward of the wreck. Three of the officers immediately offered to go with the other three volunteers to the rescue. They said today they were well aware that no boat could have lasted for an instant in the sea that was then running. They were spared the sacrifice. The lifeboat's crew were still busy with their boat, but before the order to lower away could be given the necessity for it passed. The flames had reached the heel of the bowsprit, and in a few moments the weakened spar fell. For an instant the man was seen clinging to the boom, supporting his companion, whose arms were about his neck. The water around the ship was livid with burning oil, and the last seen of the sufferers was a momentary glimpse of two blanched faces, and then the waves hid their agony. The steamship lingered in the locality until 9 o'clock and then went on her way. The Loodiana was a British ship of 1,874 tons register. It sailed from this port for London Dec. 21 with a cargo of petroleum. A ship of its class would carry a crew of fifteen men. Capt. Boyd was its commander. The persons who were on the jibbooms are supposed to have been the Captain and his wife.

COLORED EMIGRANTS DELUDED.

They Left Their Homes in Oklahoma to Go to Liberia, but Are Badly Disappointed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Two hundred destitute, homeless, shivering, and utterly bewildered colored people stood at the foot of Cortland street in the cold, driving rain of this morning and audibly wished they were dead. They were a miserable looking lot of outcasts. In the whole company there was scarcely one who was entirely clad. None knew a solitary person or place in the city, there was hardly enough money in the crowd to buy a night's lodging for one; they were hungry, tired, helpless, and well convinced that they had been duped. These were a party of colonists bound for Liberia, who left their homes in the Indian Territory the first part of last week, expecting to be put on board the ship as soon as they reached New York.

They hail from the Cherokee region of the Indian Territory. They were well enough satisfied until about a year ago, when they began to get circulars sent out by an institution called the American Colonization Society, and setting forth the attractions of Liberia for the colored race. The circulars of the company promised that free transportation from New York to Liberia and twenty-five acres of land apiece without charge and provisions for six months. They gave away their farms where they could not sell them, and finally arranged with the Baltimore and Ohio for the transportation of the 200 from Muldoon Station to New York. Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock they reached Jersey City. There was no colonization agent to meet them. Instead, a representative of the Baltimore and Ohio told them he had spend the better part of two days in the hunt and still he had not been able to find the Colonization Society nor any of its agents.

TYPHUS SPREADING IN NEW YORK.

It Has Appeared in Three Distinct Locations—One Death in the Hospital.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The worst fears of the Health Board officials concerning the epidemic of typhus-fever, which broke out in this city some twelve days ago, were realized today. All along Dr. Dyrus Edson, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, has been hoping that he had discovered the disease in time to confine its ravages within certain limits. Three of his inspectors today reported that the disease has not only broken away from the grip of the Health Board officials, but it has appeared in three distinct locations hitherto supposed to be entirely free from the fearful contagion. There was one death from the disease on North Brother Island today. The cot of this victim was no sooner vacated than a new patient was taken to the hospital to fill it. Ninety-seven people are now under treatment for typhus.

WILL OF DAVID WITHERS.

It Makes No Public Bequests Whatever—The Relatives Who Will Benefit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The will of David Dunham Withers was opened for a private reading Saturday last, the day of the funeral. Members of the family refuse to discuss the provisions of the will, but it is understood that the estate, estimated at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, is bequeathed to the family and other near relatives of Mrs. Withers. There are no public bequests. Judge A. C. Monson, Mr. Withers' lifelong friend, is appointed sole executor. Mr. Withers' nearest relatives are his three sisters—Mrs. Emory Ludlow, Mrs. Virginia M. Payne, and the Countess de Rancourt, all of this city; his brother, Reuben Withers, of Paris; and his nephews, Robert Center and Alfred Withers. One of Mr. Withers' sisters, Euphanie D. Clason, and a nephew, Augustus Withers, died a few weeks ago.

GENERAL GOTHAM NEWS.

To Arrange for North Dakota's World's Fair Exhibit—Against Sunday Closing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Senators Lyman R. Casey and Henry C. Hansbrough of North Dakota are in New York, the former at the Hotel Normandie and the latter at the Fifth Avenue. One object of their visit is to get several men from their State for a conference over the representation North Dakota shall have at the World's Fair. Commissioner of Agriculture Hilgerson and R. S. Tyler, executive manager of the Exhibition from that State, are also here. North Dakota has appropriated $25,000 to be expended in making an exhibit. This amount is thought to be altogether too small for a proper representation of the industries of the State.

Western Men in New York.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, at the Murray Hill Hotel; Senator Lyman R. Casey of South Dakota, at the Normandie; Mr. Jefferson Chandler of St. Louis, Col. A. S. Colyar of Nashville, Tenn., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Etruria Out of Quarantine.

The Cunard line steamship Etruria was allowed to come to its dock this morning, after lying off quarantine all night. No sickness was reported. The vessel was thoroughly fumigated, however, owing to the number of Russian Hebrews on board.

STAMPEDED BY FIRE.

A BLAZE IN ONE OF THE NORTH SIDE STREET-CAR BARNS.

After the Horses Are Rescued the Frightened Animals Scatter in All Directions—Charles Lyons Falls Down an Elevator Shaft and Receives Fatal Injuries—Chicago Anarchists Denounce the Execution of Their "Brethren" in Spain—Other News of a Local Nature.

A fire in the hay loft of the North Chicago Street railway company's car barns on North Clark street, near Maple, last night caused a stampede of the 100 horses quartered there. All were gotten out safely, however. The fire started just after 6 o'clock. The whole building was soon filled with smoke. The few stable hands were badly frightened, and the horses showed by their stamping that they did not like the state of affairs. It was soon made evident that the horses must be gotten out. Some track-men in the power-house near by rushed in and helped to untie the halters. The horses rushed out of their stalls and started for the street. Some of the company's employés, assisted by policemen, led out a few of the horses and took them to the old barns of the company on Division street. But the majority of the frightened animals scattered in all directions. Some started south on Clark street and came near colliding with an engine on the way to the fire. Others ran down Oak street towards the lake. They became scattered all over the North Side, and were picked up and taken to different livery-stables. At 8 o'clock Supt. Roach received information that a number of the horses were in a livery-stable on Michigan avenue, near Jackson street, while others were captured still further south.

Twenty minutes after the first alarm Marshal Rees sent in a second one. The car barn stands just north of August Beck & Co.'s tobacco factory. North of it is the Natatorium and north of that the Elm street cable power-house. The principal danger was that the fire might spread to the power-house or the tobacco factory. By hard and prompt work the blaze was kept within the barn and confined to the hay-loft mainly.

The Clark street cable cars were necessarily held while the fire apparatus was in the street. After the first few trains had been blocked orders were issued to run all cable cars on Wells street until the blockade was raised. This was an accommodation to through passengers, but wayside traffic on Clark street suffered.

A great crowd gathered to look at the fire and the engines and blocked up the west side of Clark street until long after the fire was out. The loss of the street-car company was about $3,000 on hay and grain and damage to the building.

FELL DOWN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Charles Lyons Receives Injuries That Cause His Death.

A. G. Agnew, who is employed in Craig's printing establishment, Nos. 77 and 79 Jackson street, was in the office yesterday afternoon when he heard a noise as if some heavy body had fallen. On examination he found the body of Charles Lyons on the elevator cage which was standing at the first landing. The door to the elevator shaft on the fourth floor was open, and it is supposed that Lyons wandered into the building while intoxicated and fell down the elevator shaft from the fourth floor.

Lyons was so badly injured that he was unable to tell his place of residence. He is 50 years old and was removed to the County Hospital, where he died at 6:30 o'clock.

ANARCHISTS DENOUNCE SPAIN.

They Protest Against the Execution of "Their Brethren."

A large and more than ordinarily mild-mannered audience of Anarchists, Socialists, and their sympathizers met at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called by the Arbeiterbund Debating club, the Bohemian Arbeiterbund, and the International Workingmen's Association, and large delegations were present from those societies.

The object, as set forth in the call for the meeting, was "to protest against the action of the Spanish authorities in murdering our comrades at Xeres, Spain."

Gustave Nelson was Chairman of the meeting, and the speakers were William Holmes, Robert Steiner, Max Statler, and August Lott. Mrs. Lucy Parsons occupied a front seat during the greater part of the speaking, and superintended the sale through the audience of the anarchistic sheet *Freedom*, which she has published and edited for nearly two years at her home in Avondale.

References to the action of the Spanish authorities in Xeres did not arouse the feelings of the audience in great degree.

William Holmes was the first speaker. "I do not know," he said, "what the details of that trial were, but I do know that it must have been a farce. I can imagine the attorney for the prosecution when it was finished exclaiming, as did Grinnell of infamous memory, 'Anarchy is dead!' Anarchy is a condition, and Anarchists are the watch-dogs of public opinion. The same conditions exist in this country as in Spain. The same cry goes up, 'What shall we do with our unemployed?' In Chicago 50,000 men are out of work today. Have you thought what this means? It means more than their degradation and suffering through want. It means a partial paralysis of industry from the enforced idleness of this number of workers. The remedies proposed for this condition of things are two—charity in the form of souphouses and officialism.

"Bishop Fallows would district the city and erect soup-houses. But how does he propose to furnish them with food? By collecting the refuse from the rich man's table—that which otherwise would be thrown to the dogs. Does he expect a man with any self-respect to submit to such treatment? The other remedy, officialism, would establish labor bureaus. This is only partial and would only solve the question for 5,000 out of 20,000 idle men. The real trouble is that there isn't work for these men to do, and until that condition is changed no relief can come."

"SANDBAGGING" WAS THE SUBJECT.

The Topic Before the Socialists—Advice to Gas Users.

"Sandbagging" was the general topic of discussion before the old Waverly Hall Socialists yesterday afternoon at No. 116 Fifth avenue. The subject suggested itself naturally enough from the rather remarkable speech of Tommy Morgan Feb. 14, in which he spoke pityingly of the sandbagger, and declared that he thought a man an imbecile who would starve in the streets so long as men with money in their pocket were to be found where it was possible to sandbag them.

Mrs. Woodman, in order to pacify all objectors to Mr. Morgan's fiery speech without offending his adherents, presented a lengthy resolution declaring "that whatever may be said as to the imbecility of the man who prefers starvation to sandbagging, there cannot be two opinions as to the double-dyed lunacy of the man who holds a sandbag, a revolver, or a dynamite bomb in one hand while with the other he deposits on every available occasion a ballot in the box for political parties whose interests are best subserved by the conservation of present conditions."

This was adopted, but in the debate Dr. Lewis referred to one kind of sandbagging for which he could find no palliative consideration. That was the sandbagging of the public by gas companies, both by the use of mendacious meters and by the peculiar methods illustrated in the recent absorption of the new Economic company into the tissue of the oldt rust.

This speech elicited from the alert Mrs. Woodman a resolution in this phraseology:

Resolved, That this meeting recommends to the citizens despoiled by the gas companies that at their indignation meeting they take a determined stand and insist that our municipal government shall undertake forthwith the task of supplying the city with light at cost, owning and operating its gas-works and electric plants, as the only possible method of solving the illuminating problem.

This resolution was adopted without a word of comment, and Mrs. Woodman proceeded to read a long lecture on the poverty question, in the course of which she denounced the manual school system as wrong in principle because it enforced the utilitarian idea in education at the expense of the idealistic.

MORE DELAY FOR DEMOCRATS.

The Conference Proposed for Today May Have to Be Postponed.

The conference at the Palmer at noon today between the representatives of the National committee and the local Democratic committee on convention arrangements may be postponed until evening or tomorrow on account of demands the Congressional visitors are making on the time of the local committeemen. Senator Brice, who was expected to be present, will not be able to do so.

Secretary S. P. Sheerin, Treasurer Charles J. Canda, and Doorkeeper R. J. Bright of the National committee reached the Palmer late last evening. They have been invited to join in the patriotic festivities and World's Fair inspection today, and they may do so. These gentlemen were together for a short time last evening and expressed themselves as extremely anxious to agree upon as many details as possible at the present conference.

HIS LOVE AFFAIRS DID NOT PROSPER.

Why Paul A. Loader, a Young Englishman, Took His Own Life.

The body of Paul A. Loader, a young Englishman, was found yesterday near the Montrose boulevard bridge, across the north branch of the Chicago River. Near by was a revolver, one chamber of which was empty. There was a bullet wound in his right temple, which had caused death shortly before.

Loader, when he first came to Chicago, found a home at the residence of James Lee of No. 12 Homer street. He said he had been in business in London. He had traveled extensively until attracted to Chicago by reports that it was easy to secure work on account of the World's Fair. His friends say that after taking up his abode with the Lees he fell in love with Miss Adelaide Oxley, stepdaughter of Mr. Lee. He was not encouraged and became despondent. He is reported to have said that if his suit did not prosper he would die.

Mr. Lee denied last night that Loader had ever proposed marriage to his stepdaughter. "He may have loved the girl," he said, "but I am sure he never asked her to marry him. Mr. Loader came to my house a year ago, and he said this morning that he had secured a position at the Stock-Yards. A brother of his lives in New York, where he is employed as a detective. Loader himself once worked for the Adams Express company there."

Loader was a member of the order of the Sons of St. George, Olive Branch No. 160, and that organization will take charge of the remains today. He was 27 years old.

FOR THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

How Chicagoans Are to Honor the Memory of Washington.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated in Chicago today as it has never been before in the city's history. The celebration will be far more widespread than heretofore. There will be no end of patriotism.

The feature of the day will be the gathering at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Union League club at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will deliver a commemorative address. Later the members and guests of the club will sit down to a banquet at the club-house and there will be responses to a number of patriotic toasts.

The Union League club will also hold seven celebrations at 11 o'clock this morning in different parts of the city for the benefit of the public school children. These celebrations will be held at the following places: Belden Avenue Baptist Church, All Souls' Church, Washburne School, Carpenter School, Union Park Congregational Church, Unity Church, Plymouth Congregational Church.

The minor celebrations are to be numerous, and many unusually attractive programs are offered.

HAD READ ABOUT IT IN THE PAPERS.

How R. J. Code Came to Give Himself Up for Shooting a Man.

R. J. Code of No. 3808 Dearborn street walked into the Deering Street Police Station last night and asked to be locked up.

"What have you done?" asked the Desk Sergeant.

"I've shot a man, I guess," Code replied.

"Don't you know whether you have or not?"

"Yes, I'm pretty certain I have. I was hunting sparrows yesterday afternoon near my home, and this morning I saw in the paper that John Sharpe had been shot in the back by an unknown person. I guess I'm that person, for I was the only one using a gun in that vicinity."

Mr. Code was locked up to await the result of Mr. Sharpe's injuries. The latter is at his home, No. 3045 Archer avenue, and yesterday it was believed he would recover.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Died in the Patrol-Wagon.

Mrs. Mary Farner, an old resident of Hyde Park, died yesterday afternoon in a patrol-wagon while she was being taken to the station for medical attention. Mrs. Farner was 70 years old, and for ten years had lived alone in a shanty near Sixty-sixth street and Vincennes avenue, her husband having died. She was weak and infirm, but managed to make a living. Later she commenced drinking heavily, and finally was dependent on her neighbors for food and clothing. Father Hishen, pastor of the church she occasionally attended, called Saturday night and recommended that she be removed to a suitable home for the poor. Yesterday afternoon the Hyde Park patrol wagon was sent to bring her to the station, where it was intended to have her cared for by the Matron until other arrangements could be made. She was so weak that it was necessary to lift her into the wagon, and she died before the station was reached.

Charged with Two Crimes.

Sheriff Colbert of Shelbyville arrived in the city yesterday morning and identified John E. Roberts, alias James E. Rice, who was arrested Saturday by Officer McCone of the Maxwell Street Station, who is wanted in Shelby County for horse-stealing. It is expected that Sheriff Henry Michaels of Montgomery County will be here this morning to take Roberts back to that county on a charge of arson. Nearly a year ago Roberts, it is charged, came near burning the jail at Litchfield, in which he was confined awaiting trial charged with the murder of Henry Peterson, of which he was subsequently acquitted. The two Sheriffs will agree upon a course of action.

North Side Sunday Concert.

The regular Sunday afternoon concert by Prof. A. Rosenbecker's orchestra was given at North Side Turner Hall yesterday. The program was a pleasing one and the performance compared favorably with the preceding ones in excellence. Next Sunday's concert will be a testimonial benefit to Prof. Rosenbecker.

An Officer's Vain Chase After Burglars.

Burglars broke into M. L. Stewart's store, No. 301 Wells street, Saturday night by smashing the front window. They secured a quantity of cheap jewelry and notions valued at $100. As they were leaving an officer saw them and gave chase, but the thieves escaped.

Dance of the Cadet Corps.

The First Regiment Cadet Corps will hold a reception and dance this evening at 8 o'clock at the armory, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue. It will be given for the purpose of raising funds with which to fit up the headquarters of the corps in the new armory.

Items.

Fire did $250 worth of damage in Lee Sing's laundry, in the basement of No. 172 Milwaukee avenue last night.

Charles Trelawney, whose goods are reported attached, does not do business at No. 1703 Michigan avenue.

Despondent because of poor health Fred Feldman of No. 779 Dudley street shot himself twice under the left eye yesterday. Neither of the shots proved fatal and the doctors say Feldman will recover.

During the rededication services at the Normal Park Presbyterian Church yesterday, sneak-thieves stole three overcoats belonging to members of the congregation.

Thomas Grace, who shot Michael Canaron, a switchman in the Monon yard, several months ago, is under arrest at Minneapolis, and Officer Bailey of the Central Station left last night to bring him back.

What's in a Name?

The lady was talking to an old friend about the marriage of her daughter to a wealthy man.

"I understand," said the friend, "that Madge has married very well."

"Oh, yes," replied the gratified mother, "very well indeed."

"But he had such a peculiar name; Frizzlewiggle, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"That's perfectly horrid, don't you think?"

"Well," hesitated the mother, "it doesn't sound very melodious, possibly, but it is perfectly beautiful on a check."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"SPOOKS" IN A RAID.

HARRY ARCHER'S SEANCE INTERRUPTED BY REPORTERS.

A Lively Fight Follows the Capture of the "Medium" in the Guise of a Woman—An Exciting Scene in Which the Police Figure—Two Spirit-Makers Get a Ride in a Patrol Wagon—One of the Faithful Jumps from a Window—How Shades Were Materialized.

[Continued from first page.]

tributed his dollar with the rest and the show proceeded.

Turning out the gas Archer seated himself near the cabinet and, producing a length of gauzy material, flapped it wildly in the air and announced that a spirit was trying to materialize. It tried hard, but there was not enough gauze to go around Mr. Archer and the spirit, too, so Mr. Archer went into the cabinet.

Then from the cabinet came sounds which were announced as the rustling of spirits' wings, but which sounded more like Archer taking his coat off.

Appearance of the Spirits.

In a few minutes the curtains of the cabinet parted and there stood in the aperture a figure which announced itself as Serena, the Goddess of the Sun. It may be remarked that the mythology of spookdom is sometimes a little off. The goddess, as seen in the dim light, was fair to look upon, but was badly handicapped by a pair of squeaking shoes.

Cleopatra next appeared and was promptly grabbed by the leg by one of her admirers present. This unseemly act so disconcerted the shade that she fell over a chair in her haste to regain her vanishing point.

At short intervals appeared material-looking spirits announced severally as St. Paul, Mary Magdalene, and Solomon in all his glory. Solomon is wearing his whiskers quite long this winter, but had none of his wives along.

Hitherto the proceedings had been wildly funny. Now the fun ceased and an exhibition began which caused the investigators to shudder and wonder to what depths these "mediums" could descend, for the next spirit announced was named by the medium as being that of Jesus Christ.

A figure clothed from head to foot in white came from the cabinet, and advancing slowly towards a woman in the circle and laying its hand upon her head uttered the words, "Be not deceived, it is I, Jesus," and returned to the cabinet. As this took place the woman to whom he had spoken threw herself upon her knees, and, beating herself wildly with her clinched hands, cried that she knew that it was Jesus; that she had seen the nail-marks in his hands, and burst forth into passionate and hysterical weeping.

Another spirit, unnoticed by most of the circle, crawled on all-fours from the side of the cabinet down the side of the room and round behind those present. Arrived behind the chair of an elderly woman it suddenly materialized, threw its arms around the sitter's neck, announced itself as "mother," and as promptly dematerialized by sinking down behind the chairs. The return crawl to the cabinet was short but fraught with danger, for the spook's feet got entangled in a chair near to the cabinet, and unable to free itself pulled the chair into the cabinet with it. Shortly after the chair was thrown out by the spirits and an admirer remarked that the spirit influences were "very strong tonight." They were stronger than the faith of some of those present.

Then the far-famed "Little Jimmy" appeared, but the voice of little Jimmy was out of gear after that weary crawl up and down the room and his remarks were short. Then the gas was lighted and for that night the séance was over.

At Another Seance.

Another reporter for THE TRIBUNE was a visitor last Sunday evening at Mr. Archer's new place of business, No. 229 Washington boulevard. The weather was so bad that few spook fanatics were present, the circle consisting of two enthusiasts and the newspaperman. The séance was given in the front room, and some little difficulty was experienced with a stove that shed forth light galore. It was finally draped with curtains, the big lamp in the center of the room turned out, and a little one on the mantelpiece was almost extinguished and then covered with a green shade. Then Mr. Archer took his seat at the left of the cabinet—a suave young man with a waxed mustache and a red necktie went on duty near the lamp, and youthful Mr. Cole placed a chair on the other side of the cabinet, and, after carefully blocking the door so that no one could enter when the spirits were rampant, took his seat.

"There are some mighty powerful spirits in the cabinet," drawled Mr. Archer.

Simultaneously with this remark a white form about three feet high appeared in front of 'Arry and in a shrill falsetto piped:

"Hallo."

"Hallo, Jimmy," immediately responded Cole, and, after expressing regrets that only three were present, Jimmy faded away. A suggestion was made that ancient spirits were in the cabinet and it was too light for them. Acting on the hint the wearer of the red necktie turned the lamp a little lower. The reportorial ears heard a faint snapping of fingers from the cabinet, and Mr. Cole immediately suggested that "they might come better if we have a little singing." So he tuned his cheerful lyre and sang one verse of "In the Sweet Bye and Bye" three times.

The third time was a charm, for a tall individual, who was announced by Cole as the reporter's "control," stepped forth from the cabinet. Further information vouchsafed by Cole showed that the individual was none other than Rameses II.

A Voice from Egypt's Tomb.

"Ramey" had a long black beard and a white head-dress of wonderful construction. He waved his hand benignly in the direction of the $1 seat occupied by the reporter, muttered a few vocal hieroglyphics, and faded away. Half a dozen cabinet spirits came in rapid succession, and finally in response to a query from a be-whiskered believer for his sister Annie, a tall female form clad in spotless white glided from the gaspipe retreat. She, or it, made straight for the bereaved brother, put one arm around his neck and imprinted a sisterly kiss full upon his forehead. An equally rapid retreat was made for the cabinet, but as sister Annie passed the draped stove a ray of light revealed the fact that female angels wear long black trousers. So does Mr. Archer.

Now the reporter was never blessed with a sister, but he inquired if it would be possible to materialize his sister Jennie. Mr. Archer, besides being the proud possessor of ventriloqual powers, which are hardly mediocre, has very acute ears. He evidently heard the query, for the very next spirit to come from under the curtain was "Jennie." Jennie, however, was shy, and did not venture more than two feet from the cabinet, and after throwing a kiss to the delighted brother silently faded away. Before she faded, however, she whispered in Mr. Cole's ear that she was tickled to death to see her long lost brother and hoped he would come again.

Then came a voice from the cabinet. It was that of Mr. Archer. It said:

"That strange young gentleman (referring to the reporter) is very mediumistic, and my 'control' tells me that he will be a good friend to me."

And the reporter made a mental note that Mr. Archer had better get another control, for his present one was not attending strictly to business.

A writer in the *Progressive Thinker*, the Spiritualist organ published in this city, says: "The mediumship of Mr. Archer has so increased in power that the results are now worth going a long distance to see: localities which may desire good work in this phase, if they can engage him, and will prepare right conditions made in honesty and with the intelligence of investigators—not the low animal cunning of criminal detectives—will be well repaid with square and straight evidence of priceless value to any seeker for the truth."

That is one side of the story. Here is the other. P. F. Olds of Lansing, Mich., says:

An Expose at Lansing, Mich.

"Harry Archer of Grand Rapids, Mich., gave a séance at Lansing, Mich., a few days ago and I want to record what took place there.

"The séance was held at the home of an old resident and Spiritualist of Lansing, with about twenty-five persons present, most of whom were Spiritualists. The cabinet was formed by black curtains in a bay window, and a lamp or lantern was placed in front of the cabinet across the room near the ceiling and so arranged as to be controlled by a cord running overhead and coming down into the cabinet.

"After taking his seat in the cabinet a young man who came with Archer took his stand with his back to the curtain, ostensibly to introduce the spirits as they came out. Archer put himself under no test conditions, nor was he willing to do so, but commenced the séance by producing what purported to be a female spirit, well known in Lansing and vicinity. Next came one who said he was E. V. Wilson. Being well acquainted with this man during his life I asked the privilege of shaking hands with him, which was granted, but O! what a spirit hand! I have been a Spiritualist for thirty-five years and have seen genuine manifestations; but in this case I was shocked to find not a materialized hand, but a real hand of flesh and blood and a face totally unlike E. V. Wilson's, but much like the face of the medium, Archer.

"Quite a number of times a form calling himself 'Little Jimmy' appeared at the aperture made by the parting of the curtains at the bottom. He was quite a talker, and said that he had no hands. This was a fact. I got into conversation with Jimmy, and drawing near him by permission got down close to see how he looked, and to my surprise there was no semblance of mortal or spirit, but 'he' looked like a piece of muslin hung on something about two feet high. Then I made a grab for this piece of stuff and pulled it away. No spirit was there. I held it up to the audience and showed up the character of the manifestations. Immediately a commotion arose, the light was extinguished, and a general demand for their money was made by those present. Meantime a light was produced, the curtain was put aside, and there crouched Archer in a corner trying to get his clothes on, as he was found with his outer clothing removed."

In a copy of the *Progressive Thinker* is a three and a half column defense by a man named Charles Howell, who claims to be a prominent lawyer, but who is said to be employed by Archer.

"Prominent lawyer" or no, he is certainly an expert juggler with terms. How is this for an explanation?:

"And then there is transfiguration, when the entire form of the medium is clothed with material, so that he or she resembles the spirit of the one who wishes to manifest. In the last instance, if any one should pull off the robes of the form, they would surely find beneath them the medium."

This is one of the most beautiful explanations ever devised for an unmasked "spook," and should be committed to memory by the whole of spookdom. Perhaps the "explanation" is a distinct—but etherealized—manifestation of the spirits here on earth.

THE MERRY MONARCHS OF MISRULE.

Auspicious Opening of the Carnival at Nice—Mme. Melba's Divorce Case.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

NICE, Feb. 21.—The carnival opened auspiciously yesterday and promises to be quite as brilliant as any of its predecessors. The weather is delightful, the town is gay with flags and streamers, and King Carnival XX. is at this moment proceeding in triumph down the avenue De Lagare. This year he comes in the shape of a "Jovial King of Folly from Farthest India," riding upon an enormous elephant and surrounded by his suite of Fakirs, Brahmins, Nautch-Wallahs, Punkah-Wallahs, and warriors. Following him is the car of the Sultanas, dark beauties from the Far Orient, and after them his Majesty's band of music ensconced in a gorgeous car and illuminated by torch-bearers and perfumed by swinging censers. The whole avenue is ablaze with red lights, and the large square in front of the Casino is filled with people assembled to pay homage to the merry monarch of misrule. Here were also the members of the Festival committee, grouped under an Indian pagoda and bearing an address of welcome to the King. As soon as his Majesty is duly installed in the square to preside over the carnival, his merry troop of followers enter the Casino for their first Roman round in costume. At Reglioni today (Sunday) there was a grand procession of cars, cavalcades, and characters in various costumes, and every day for a fortnight to come will be occupied with festive scenes and events.

Mme. Melba has been duly served with an amended petition for a divorce by a representative of the firm of Gedge, Kirby & Millet, solicitors for Capt. Armstrong. In the original petition certain incorrect dates were put in one paragraph but these have been put right in the amended petition. The solicitor who came from London to serve the petition also endeavored to trace Mme. Melba's movements during her repeated absence from Nice between her nights of performance, when she paid several visits to San Remo.

The coachers had a field-day yesterday, carrying full loads both ways. Vicomte de La Rochefoucauld drove the Meteor and the passengers were Mrs. Henry Ridgway on the box, Comtesse DeClermont Tonnerra, and Messrs. Ridgway and Brinquant. Capt. Price Hamilton drove the Comet and the passengers were Lady Slaydon, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Russell, and M. Taranche.

Several new gentleman whips have arrived, including W. MacAdam and Mr. Hope.

The important arrivals include W. K. Vanderbilt and family, who have returned from Italy; F. Vanderbilt, who is staying at the Grande Bretagne; Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers, Mr. Rand, Mr. Sherlock, and Capt. and Mrs. Press, all of New York; Mr. Leon of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Erlondon of New York, Mrs. Foster, and Mr. David Graham.

The Duke and Duchess de la Rochefoucauld (Miss Mattie Mitchell) have come to the Riviera for their honeymoon. The Duchess spent the whole season before last at Nice.

DROWNED AMIDST THE RAGING SEAS.

Ships Off the British Coast in Danger and Some Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—What is likely to prove the greatest maritime disaster which has occurred since the tempestuous weather of the last week set in is reported from the Cornish coast. A large vessel whose name is unknown, but which is supposed to be a Spanish steamer, has been wrecked off Penzance and it is feared that all hands who were aboard of it are lost. Already brief dispatches telling of tragic and horrifying scenes which attended the disaster have been received. It is learned that a boat containing six men which had set off from the vessel for shore was capsized almost immediately in the blinding storm. The boat was seen to keel upward, but its crew could not be seen, except two men, the first of these clinging to the boat in desperation. He was seen to be twice washed off. The second was swimming in an effort to reach safety. Efforts made by the coast guard to help the men proved too late, and both were drowned. Two boats from the wreck and a quantity of wreckage have come ashore.

A Cork packet-boat towed a Norwegian schooner to Queenstown today. The Master of the schooner was drowned. The schooner was on the point of driving on the rocks. It had its decks swept and was disabled in Friday's gale. The schooner Petrel has also been towed to Queenstown. It was found abandoned off Minehead. The crew are supposed to have been drowned. The steamer Maltby, from New York for Antwerp, took refuge at Queenstown today. Several other vessels reached Queenstown in a disabled condition. The steamer Ormerod, with the utmost difficulty, rescued the crew of the schooner Fenna Wilhelmina and landed them at Penzance.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 21.—The barkentine Patriot is stranded at Arkalow Rock. Three of those who were aboard it were drowned. A mail boat just arrived from the Scilly Islands reports several large vessels lying to in a distressed condition.

Boston Ladies in Burnt Cork.

The ladies who are interested in the Helping Hand Home for Working Girls are arranging for a novel entertainment in aid of the institution, and already the proposal has been so well received that its success seems completely assured. The idea of having a minstrel entertainment in which the performers are lady amateurs is not entirely new, for other places—places not so much devoted to the earnest side of life as Boston—have already tried the amusing scheme, and the fair ones who have temporarily sacrificed their complexions to the cause of charity have nobly helped to furnish the funds for philanthropy. The ladies of Boston, whom outsiders suppose to be very "blue," will—or at least a part of them—appear black for once. The names of these are not announced.

Shot His Wife in the Back.

WEST POINT, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Henry Pflueger, a wealthy farmer near this city, today killed his wife. He shot her in the back. The murderer surrendered. No cause is alleged for the deed, and the man refuses to make a statement. Financial interests are believed to have caused the trouble.

The Genesis of the Dark Horse.

"What's dis idee," said the first statesman, "of de Dimmecrat party bein' likely to take up some chump out West 'at nobody knows nothin' about, instead of one o' the old wheel-horses?"

"Well, it's sorter like this," said the second statesman. "You know it's always easier for a bloke on his first offense. See?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

GEN. WOODFORD TALKS

HE TELLS ABOUT HIS FIRST VISIT TO CHICAGO.

He Came to the Lincoln Convention as an Alternate Delegate from the Western District of Connecticut—His Description of the Fight and the Part He Played in It—A Strong Seward Man, He Was Confident of Success Until Leonard Swett Nominated Lincoln.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, whose oratory will aid in commemorating the anniversary of Washington's birth at the Union League club banquet tonight, is at the Auditorium hotel, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Although he is not a member of the Congressional party, he is receiving fully as much attention as the most famous Senator among the Chicago guests.

Gen. Woodford is well supplied with a store of information about New York doings, but he is unwilling to talk on such subjects until after his address before the Union League club. Thirty-two years ago he made his first visit to Chicago, and it was under such peculiar conditions that the story will bear telling. Gen. Woodford related it as follows:

"My first visit in Chicago was in 1860, when I came as an alternate delegate to the Lincoln convention from the Western district of Connecticut. The general opinion of our delegation was that Seward could not carry Connecticut, and on the way out here we held a caucus and decided to cast our vote in a unit for the man that could best defeat Seward. I was a strong Seward man, and in no way could I be persuaded to cast my vote against my favorite candidate. Consequently when the convention took place in the old Wigwam on Randolph street I deserted my companions and got a good seat in the front row of the gallery. Here I devoted my time to aiding the Seward fight by way of adding to the din that was aroused every time his name was spoken.

"Things seemed to be going swimmingly my way until that old-time Chicagoan, Leonard Swett, made the speech which nominated Abraham Lincoln. I shall never forget that wild, Western yell that went up. I had never seen Western enthusiasm before then, but I have since frequently, and I have always found that it has in it a something which easily gains from our Eastern men a World's Fair or anything else in which it is made manifest. But to return to that Western burst of applause which followed the nomination of Lincoln. There was something about it which cast a big shadow over the joy with which I had greeted all evidences of success for Seward. I thought then that Lincoln was to be the successful candidate."

"How came it that you were a delegate from Connecticut?" was asked, for Gen. Woodford has always been considered a New-Yorker.

"Well, I'll tell you," he answered. "I was a New-Yorker, but on account of some political speeches I had made I was honored with a selection from Connecticut."

"Were those your maiden political speeches?"

The General laughed. "You've put the question fairly and I'll answer it honestly," he said. "My first political speeches were made in the Democratic cause when I was but 17 years old and they were for Franklin Pierce."

"My next visit to Chicago after the Lincoln convention was in 1867, when I came out as the guest of Perry H. Smith, President of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. The third time I was in the city was when I came out as a delegate to the convention that nominated Garfield. I, with the rest of the New York men, was for Grant, and we all voted that way until the last moment.

"The last occasion of my visit before the present one was almost exactly ten years ago, when, at the invitation of George M. Pullman, I took part in the dedication of the town that bears his name. Each time I have been impressed with the growth and development of the city, which seems to have been moving on its course with mighty jumps. Chicago is truly a marvel."

THE PECULIAR ODOR OF CHRISTIANS.

Chinese Say They Can Identify Them by Their Smell.

Toronto *Mail:* It appears on Chinese authority that Christians can be identified by their smell. But skeptical travelers are inclined to believe, after seeing the filthy condition of Chinese towns and villages, that it is by the comparative absence of odor among civilized races that a Chinamen can spot a Christian. By the best accounts Chinese towns are incredibly filthy, there being no pretense of sewerage, everything being thrown on the street. During one of the wars with China Commissioner Yeh, who was viceroy over millions, was taken prisoner, and in consideration of his high rank he was kept on board the flagship. While there he lived after the fashion of Peter the Great, when he occupied Evelyn's house at Deptford, and his society was so unbearable that a formal complaint was made by the crew to the Admiral. The latter explained to Yeh through the intrepreter that if he did not mend his ways the sailors would have to swab him down twice a day like a bullock on shipboard. Clearly the Commissioner could easily have been nosed by a fellow-Chinaman as a non-Christian. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* was told by his native teacher that the odor of a Christian was so strong and so disagreeable that it was with difficulty that he could remain in the house during his first interview, and that his friends smelt it on his clothes when he went home, and said to him: "Ah, you have been to the foreigner's house." There was a saying six or seven centuries ago, "the odor of sanctity." This referred to certain hermits, anchorites, and others of mistaken zeal, who never washed themselves or changed their clothes, and who could consequently be smelt a long way off. The Chinese certainly would have failed to recognize such people as Christians. I knew a Frenchman who was naturalized and practiced in London as a solicitor. He vowed to me that when he visited his French relations they alleged that they could smell the London smoke and fogs on his clothes. I believe that it was merely fancy arising from the then unpopular belief that England was always foggy and smoky. Probably there was some very slight odor from ship smells.

The Eaters of Horseflesh.

The Parisian horseflesh eaters are growling over the high price and insufficient supply of that kind of animal food. There is no doubt that very large quantities of it, salted and packed or made into sausages, could be procured from the Three Americas at a reasonable price if the French Government favored its importation, for it is of hardly any value in some of the regions lying between Patagonia and Labrador. There is a heavy demand for it now in Paris. Last year the people of that city devoured as many as 21,291 horses, besides 229 donkeys, and 40 mules, the meat of all of which, according to the official returns, weighed 4,615 tons. The price of common cuts of it, at the 180 stalls where it is sold, varied from four to six cents a pound, but superior steaks brought as high as twenty cents a pound. All of the meat had to be inspected carefully before it was exposed for sale, and 402 of the dead horses of Paris were destroyed as unfit for food.

The French scientific authorities do not condemn the use of horseflesh as an article of diet. It is certainly better for its consumers to get that kind of meat than no meat at all. It is served at some restaurants in which epicureans take their meals, and it can be found at some that are frequented by Americans.

Horseflesh is eaten in European cities other than Paris. There has been a large amount of it consumed in Russia by the peasantry during the famine.

There are cannibals in Africa, snake eaters in Asia, horse eaters in Europe, but in this blessed land we have an abundant supply of horned cattle for all the needs of the people.—*New York Sun.*

Portrait of Davy Crockett.

Although the Alamo fell on the 6th of March, 1836, nearly fifty-six years ago, no monument has been erected to its brave defenders, and it remained for the artist Huddle to make in a measure public atonement for this neglect by placing in the historic structure his life-sized portrait of Davy Crockett on the 8th inst. Gen. McCullough of Texas, who was familiar with Crockett's features, says that the likeness is an admirable one. The face was painted from a lithograph. The proportions of Crockett's figure follow the measurements made by Maj. John M. Swisher during the frontiersman's lifetime. In the picture Crockett is represented as standing in a listening attitude in the woods. He is clad in buckskin, and wears the moccasins and leggings of the hunter. In one hand is the coon-skin cap that he habitually wore, and which was found by his body when he fell in the front door defending the Alamo.

The Muller Family.

There are now living in Germany no fewer than 529,967 Mullers.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Funeral of Dennis A. King.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The funeral of Dennis A. King took place from the Immaculate Conception Church this afternoon. There was a large attendance of firemen and friends. Deceased was a member of the Chicago Fire Department and was accidently killed last Tuesday while on duty in that city.

Attended by his Classmates.

The funeral of William Gunzenhauzer, who died at Lake Forest Thursday, was held yesterday. The interment was in Graceland. The senior class of Lake Forest Academy, of which Mr. Gunzenhauzer was a member, accompanied the remains to the cemetery.

The Modest Young Maid of Boston.

People who are skeptical about the extent to which women avail themselves of leap-year privileges ought to refer to the City Registrar. He thinks he has at least one genuine case.

A wealthy Boston woman, moving in the Hub's best society and living on Commonwealth avenue, was married last week to a well-known New York man.

A few days before the ceremony she went to the Registrar's office and asked for a marriage license. She said she wanted it for a friend of hers who was sick and who had asked her to do the errand for him.

The license was given to her, blank, of course, and she was shown how to fill it out. Under the Registrar's eye and direction she wrote the names of the groom and his father, his occupation, etc., then the name of the bride-elect, with the various necessary bits of information about her.

Then the Registrar asked her to sign her own name, as representing the purchaser of the license, with her address.

The lady hemmed and hawed, asked questions and tried to evade the point. When she found the name must be signed, she made the best of it, took the pen bravely and wrote. She fled without any explanations.—*Boston Herald.*

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 21—8 p. m.—Forecast for Monday:

For Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair weather, east winds Monday and probably Tuesday.

For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair weather, warmer Monday and probably Tuesday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.22	48	48	N.	Cl'udy	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.24	22	32	N. E.	Fair	....
Boston, Mass.	30.50	34	36	N.	Rain	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.46	32	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	†
Cairo, Ill.	30.30	52	58	N.	Cl'udy	.02
Charleston, S. C.	30.08	54	68	N.	Rain	.08
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.16	46	54	S.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.12	34	36	E.	Cl'udy	†
Cincinnati, O.	30.38	42	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	30.44	34	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.42	36	38	E.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo.	30.24	48	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.38	38	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.48	36	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.32	32	42	E.	Fair	†
Dubuque, Ia.	30.42	36	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.36	26	26	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	30.44	32	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.14	62	64	E.	Cl'udy	.12
Gr'd Haven, Mich	30.46	32	34	E.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.48	34	36	S.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.90	48	52	S.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	30.24	32	42	S. E.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.38	38	40	E.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.10	64	78	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Kansas City, Mo.	30.34	42	42	N. E.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.40	36	38	E.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.22	54	62	N.	Cl'udy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.32	40	42	S.	Cl'udy	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.36	44	52	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.50	32	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.40	32	34	S.	Cl'udy	†
Memphis, Tenn.	30.22	56	60	S.	Cl'udy	†
Miles City	30.12	40	46	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.44	34	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	†
Minnedosa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal	30.54	32	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Montrose	30.18	42	54	S. E.	Clear	....
Moorhead	30.24	32	32	S.	Cl'udy	†
New Orleans, La.	30.24	62	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
New York City	30.40	38	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	.08
Norfolk, Va.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.34	40	44	S.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.50	34	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.50	32	36	N.	Cl'udy	†
Pueblo, Colo.	30.20	52	62	E.	Fair	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.14	44	54	Calm.	Clear.	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.36	46	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.38	34	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	†
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.20	50	54	N. W.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.30	36	42	S. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.36	40	40	N. E.	Cl'udy	†
Springfield, Mo.	30.50	38	38	E.	Cl'udy	†
Toledo, O.	30.68	30	52	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Vicksburg, Miss.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portland, Ore.	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cl.	....	....	....	....	....	....

†Trace.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived—Steamers La Bretagne, from Havre; Warra, from Genoa; Schiedam, from Amsterdam; Holland, from Liverpool.

Liverpool—Arrived—Steamers Adriatic and Umbria, from New York. Owing to the heavy gale at Queenstown the Adriatic and Umbria were unable to touch at that port, and proceeded direct to Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BELL—Feb. 21, 1892, at Hammond, Ind., Ira K., only son of Kossuth H. and Emma M. Bell, aged 5 years. Funeral notice later.

CRANE—At his residence, 389 Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park, Feb. 20, Clifford K. Crane, aged 24 years, son of Mrs. Sophia Crane and husband of Carrie Crane (nee Wilder). Funeral Monday, 1 p. m., to Graceland. Burial private.

CHARLES—Feb. 20, 1892, Ellen M. Charles, sister to Mrs. Clara Goldsmith and Mrs. M. J. Wilson, at her residence, 3452 Indiana-av. Remains will be taken to Marion, Ind., for burial Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1892.

DUFFY—Feb. 21, 1892, at 227 Artesian-av., Patrick Duffy, aged 63 years 2 months. Born in Islandeady, Mayo County, Ireland. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 23, from the residence of his brother, Michael Duffy, 227 Artesian-av., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by C. N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

DUNNING—Mrs. Anna E. Dunning, aged 79, Feb. 20. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Tourtellotte, 172 Walnut-st., today, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

DALY—Feb. 21, 1892, Margaret Daly, only and beloved child of Officer Tim Daly and Bridget Daly (nee Nolan), aged 1 year and 7 months. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 23, from parents' residence, 646 Carroll-av., at 10:30 a. m., to C., M. and St. P. R. R., thence by cars to Calvary.

FENTON—At Paris, Feb. 17, of influenza, Marie, widow of the late J. H. Fenton of this city.

GARRITY—John Garrity, beloved father of Mary, Kate, John, Edward, James, and William Garrity. Funeral from late residence, 362 West Lake-st., Feb. 23, 1892, at 9 p. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

HANCHETT—Feb. 20, 1892, Mamie A. Hanchett, aged 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hanchett. Funeral Monday, Feb. 22, 3 p. m., 4440 Berkeley-av.

MOLLOY—Feb. 21, at No. 51 East Superior-st., Catherine, beloved wife of James Molloy, nee Nixon, aged 50 years. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10 a. m., to Cathedral of the Holy Name, where high mass will be celebrated; thence by carriages to Calvary.

QUINN—Feb. 20, at 275 Center-st., Inka, relict of the late James M. Quinn, aged 43 years. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10 a. m., from St. Michael's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

STRICKLAND—In Chicago, Feb. 20, of heart failure, Col. Dudley W. Strickland, formerly of Cincinnati, O. Funeral services at his late residence, 87 E. 44th-st., Chicago, Monday at 4 o'clock. Burial in Cincinnati.

WECK—Feb 21, 1892, after a long and lingering illness, Volkmar Weck, aged 58 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1525 George-st., Lake View, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

WUEST—Ella Jeannette, infant daughter of Chas. and Nellie Wuest. Funeral from residence, 4535 St. Lawrence-av., Monday, 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE LADIES OF THE FOURTH BAPTIST Church, assisted by the Young People's Society, will give a Martha Washington supper, supplemented by a bazaar in the church, Ashland-blvd., corner Monroe-st., Tuesday evening, Feb. 23.

ST. THOMAS CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S club will give an entertainment at Rosalie Music Hall, Hyde Park, this evening, Feb. 22.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.

TWO FOR ONE THIS WEEK.

THE LAST NOVELTY.
TUXEDO
Which happily blends
Rich & Harris Comedy Co.
AND
Geo. Thatcher's Minstrels.
Nothing quite so good in the city.
Next Sunday—MILTON and DOLLIE NOBLES.

McVICKER'S—Every Night.
LAST WEEK—Matinees Today, Wed., and Sat.
Extra Washington's Birthday Mat. Today
The Wonderful and Cute
LILIPUTIANS
The Ladies and Children All Love Them | In their New Comedy Opera, The —DWARF'S WEDDING
"Better than the Pupil in Magic."
Bring the Children to the Matinee Today.
Monday, Feb. 29—MLLE. RHEA in 2 new plays—THE CZARINA and GOSSIP.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.
Between State and Dearborn.
SAM T. JACK..............Proprietor and Manager
2d and Last Week May Russell Co. Packed houses all the time. 2 Big Performances every day—2 and 8 p. m. Only stage in the Wide World entirely devoted to burlesque. Admission—Mat. 25c, 50c, 75c; night 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Box-Office always open. Telephone Main 2198. Next Week—City Sports.

STANDARD THEATER, Halsted and Jackson.
BATLEY & YOUNG............Proprietors.
The Home of Comic Opera and Vaudeville. Continuous performance daily 12:30 to 10:30 p. m. All this week, the BIJOU OPERA CO. in
THE MASCOTTE.
Preceded and followed by an interesting Olio of Refined Specialties. Admission—25, 20, and 10 cents.

THE AUDITORIUM.
TONIGHT
Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau beg to announce one Final Grand Operatic Concert by
MADAME ADELINA PATTI
Assisted by MME. FABBRI, Prima Donna Contralto; M. GUILLE, Tenor; SIGNOR DEL PUENTE, Baritone; SIGNOR NOVARA, Basso, and complete Orchestra under the direction of SIG. ARDITI. In addition to an elaborate concert programme will be presented the second act of MARTHA, with complete costumes, stage settings, etc.
Seats now on sale. Prices—$2 and $3. Boxes, $25. General admission, $1.50.

THE AUDITORIUM.
25th ANNIVERSARY
CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
Acknowledged The Leading Musical Institution of America.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 23.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the Direction of
Theodore Thomas.
THE GREAT ORGAN, WITH ORCHESTRA.
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2.00, Boxes, $10.00. General Admission, 50c.
EXCHANGE TICKETS not good for admission should be reserved at once.
Branch Box Office, Inter-Ocean Building.
F. ZIEGFELD, JR., Manager.

THE AUDITORIUM.
NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND SATURDAY EVENING,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THEO. THOMAS
SOLOIST: MR. WILLIAM LUDWIG,
The Popular Baritone.
Branch Box Office in Inter-Ocean Building.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
PADEREWSKI'S
The Last Recitals
Last Chicago Recitals
Five (5) Pianos [illegible] Benedicto [illegible] office. The
Saturday Af[illegible]
Monday Afternoon, [illegible]
Thursday Even'g, March 10
Friday Afternoon, March 11
Saturday Aft'noon, Mch. 12
Seats NOW at the Central Music-Hall.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
GRAND WAR CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1892.
Benefit Illinois Women's Soldiers' Home Assn.
Chorus 100 Voices and Freiberg Brothers' Full Orchestra and Military Band.
CHARLES McK. TRIMMER, DIRECTOR.
Prof. Louis Falk, Concert Organist and Accompanist.
SOLOISTS.
Schumann Lady Quartette. Mrs. Floy Dunbar Rheem, Soprano. Miss Dora Walker (of Indianapolis), Contralto. Mr. Wm. S. Dickson, Tenor. Mr. John R. Ortengren, Basso.
Admission, with Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1, according to location.
Doors open at 7 p. m. Commence at 8 p. m. sharp.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.........Proprietors
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Every Even'g This Week. CORA TANNER
And the Brooklyn Park Theater Company.
WILL SHE DIVORCE HIM?
Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, Feb. 29—SARAH BERNHARDT. Seats ready Thursday.

THE COLUMBIA.
SPECIAL.—The Reserved Seat Sale opens next Thursday for the Farewell Engagement, one week only, beginning Monday, Feb. 29th.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT,
Under the direction of Messrs. HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.
REPERTOIRE—Monday evening, Feb. 29th, and Wednesday Matinee, LEAH THE FORSAKEN. Tuesday and Saturday Evenings, LA TOSCA. Wednesday Evening, FEDORA. Thursday Evening and Sat. Mat., CLEOPATRA. And Friday Evening, FROU-FROU. All plays presented with special scenery and appointments.
Prices—$3.00, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.50, according to location.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

THE people who have resolved to hold a mass-meeting next Wednesday evening to talk about the price of gas should not omit to duly consider the fact stated in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. Up to about two years ago gas was manufactured by one company in this city and sold to others at 40 cents per thousand. True, this figure did not include the cost of distribution to consumers and collecting from them in small amounts for the service. It did, however, cover the cost of material and labor, interest on the value of the producing plant, and on the value of the mains used in the supply to the wholesale purchaser. This leaves a comparatively small sum additional as necessary to make the business a paying one without charging for gas never used or hiring a lot of cheap fellows to make mistakes uniformly against the interest of the consumer.

OUR water was never worse. People are [illegible] by the thousands. Typhoid-fever was never [illegible] prevalent before in Chicago, and so far as [illegible] are concerned in any other city. And [illegible] say it is all on account of the water. FIN[illegible] we drink from our hydrants is [illegible] Par[illegible] alculæ, which are germs of dis[illegible] system that is receptive absorbs them and is prostrated with sickness.—*Cooley Organ.*

And yet the paper which draws this picture is in favor of constructing the drainage channel in such a manner that it will not give the slightest sanitary relief, directly or indirectly, before 1896. That is a long time to wait when "people are dying by the thousands." Why should so many be sent to death to please a cranky engineer? Why not begin work at this end of the route, so that relief may be had before 1896? Why not widen and deepen the canal to Summit, and then begin pumping 200,000 cubic feet a minute into the Desplaines? That would save thousands of lives during 1893-4-5-6. It is because some of the trustees seem determined to sacrifice those lives that petitions for the repeal of the Drainage law are in circulation, and are being numerously signed by people who object to the Cooley policy of continual typhoid-fever.

THE majority of the South Town committeemen seem to be in favor of holding the primaries in the old lawless way. If they do the candidates selected by delegates chosen at the packed primaries will be defeated and those practical politicians who want Republican South Town officers elected in order that they may get places as deputy assessors, clerks, etc., will be left out in the cold. There is but one way in which the Republicans can carry the town, and that is by beginning with decent primaries and ending with respectable candidates. When that course has been followed in the past there has been a full turn-out of the Republican voters and victory has been easy. When the convictions and feelings of those members of the party living east of State street have been contemptuously disregarded defeat has ensued.

Republican business-men and property-owners have a keen recollection of the way in which primaries used to be run, and they have determined to do nothing to encourage the renewal of the old system. If they cannot have an assurance of honest primaries and a fair deal all around, they will not turn out election day and the Democrats will run in their candidates. Are the committeemen prepared to assume that responsibility?

MR. BALFOUR's leadership of the British Commons threatens to come to an untimely end. The Irish Land bill is acknowledged to be a flat failure. But more serious trouble is in store for the ex-Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Dillwyn, the veteran Welsh Radical, will bring on his motion for Welsh disestablishment the 8th of March. This will be supported by the united Liberal and Irish party. Mr. Chamberlain can hardly oppose it; many of his followers will not dare vote against it and some of them may vote for it. Much depends on the result of the London County Councils election a week from Saturday. The Liberals are making an aggressive campaign in the English capital with promising prospects of success. The County Council constituencies are the same as the parliamentary constituencies. These are now represented in Parliament by a stiff Tory majority. But three years ago the Liberals won them at the Councils election. If they have equal success on the 5th of March next—and they expect a greater one—then there is little doubt that the Tory Ministry will go to pieces the following week on the question of Welsh disestablishment. The Liberal Unionists will be demoralized. Then will come the dissolution and the general election, which Gladstonians and Irish Nationalists are so eager for.

SEVERAL correspondents have suggested to THE TRIBUNE that a present difficulty could be got rid of by adopting a free coinage of gold and silver combined, so that the dollar coin would be smaller than the silver dollar but larger than the gold dollar. The great objection to all this is that it would be difficult to make such coinage a "free" one, as seems to be wanted by the correspondents. The owner of gold might want to have that coined without being forced to buy the requisite proportion of silver at the market price or at any other demanded, and the owner of silver might think it an outrage to insist on his buying gold as a prerequisite to having his silver turned into dollars at the mint. Such a coinage could hardly be a free one. But the idea suggested carries with it the admission that the two metals should enter into the composition at their relative values, the government not being obliged to pay 40 or 50 per cent more for silver than the jeweler is charged when he wants to buy it. That is correct, and if the silver men would admit that proposition there need not be much difficulty in providing for the coinage of all the [sil]ver that would be offered at its real value. In that case, however, a composite coinage would be unnecessary. If the gold were all used in the making of coins of larger value, and the silver for coins of smaller value, each at their true worth in bullion, both kinds of coin would be circulated freely and without fear of loss by holding them. Put a dollar's worth of silver into a dollar, and take the consequences. But it is not true, as seems to be assumed by most of these correspondents, that the country would be any better off by effecting such a large increase in the volume of the circulation as to make money cheap. There is enough money now in the country to furnish to every man a sufficiency of coin or bank credit in exchange for any valuable thing he may have to sell, whether that be labor in the present or the accumulated product of labor in the past.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Chicago will celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday as it has never been celebrated before in this city. More than this, in no other city of this country will it receive more general, fitting, or patriotic observance than in this, the youngest of the great cities of the United States. There is occasion for congratulation in this, for it shows that Chicago is national to the core and cherishes the memory of the Father of his Country with loyal devotion to his patriotic character and to the great principles of American liberty which he represented.

The program of the celebration includes a list of attractions which will suit all tastes. It is preëminently the Union League club's day, and that large and influential organization will observe it in a dignified and loyal manner. It will meet with its invited friends at the Auditorium in the afternoon and listen to an address by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, and in the evening it will give one of its elegant banquets at which Gen. Woodford, Senator Daniel of West Virginia, President Gates of Amherst College, the Rev. John H. Barrows of Chicago, and other speakers will make short and appropriate orations on themes connected with the day. The club's work will not end with these two events. At 11 o'clock this forenoon it will hold seven different celebrations in churches, halls, and school buildings in different parts of the city, at which seven representatives of various colleges will make addresses specially adapted for the pupils of the schools and intended to impress the lessons of the day upon the young. Besides this general celebration there will be numerous smaller ones of a patriotic character, both by American and foreign organizations, and the leading ladies of the city will give a colonial tea party at the Art Institute, which will be sure to attract an immense attendance. Business, in fact, will be suspended, and the whole city will give itself up to the patriotic duties of the day with enthusiasm and fervor. It will be in all respects a national holiday, and will not lack in popular interest or zeal because Chicago has but just celebrated the birthday of that other great American—Abraham Lincoln.

The presence of so large a part of the National Congress in the city will lend an added interest to the character of the celebration. Many of the members will take an active part in the various programs, though the occasion which directly called them here is concerned with the progress of the great World's Fair. The patriotic jubilee appeals to them as well as the forthcoming Columbus jubilee, and, pending their inspection of what has been done at Jackson Park, they will find time to help Chicago celebrate the Washington anniversary. It was a happy thought, therefore, which brought them here on this anniversary, and they will return to Washington, not alone prepared to talk and vote intelligently upon the business of the Fair, but strengthened in patriotic and national sentiment by their experiences in this city, which challenges any other, East, West, North, or South, in the matter of its intense national sentiment. Having fitly celebrated the birthday of the founder of the nation, Chicago will go on with its great work of getting ready to celebrate the memory of the discoverer of the country.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

An eminent writer on financial questions was asked by the New York *Bulletin* to write a series of articles on the topic, and declined because of the pressure of other duties, but said: "The great point is to demand an international agreement as to the relative value of the two metals, gold and silver, and to induce all nations to coin both metals at that relative value, and make them both current money. The great argument in favor of adopting this system is the undoubted fact that of the two metals silver is the more useful, because needed everywhere for the small daily purchases of the community: whereas gold is only useful in large banking operations, and these can be made better with checks and bills of exchange than with gold."

That is the correct view. The course proposed is the only one by which the people of the United States can hope to see a practical parity established for the two metals, and without that the friends of silver coinage in this country could not carry their point without causing vastly greater evil than the one they profess a wish to cure. Even supposing, for the sake of argument, that the discrimination against silver in the early seventies was unjust, that would not abolish the fact that we have now well-defined conditions to deal with, and that the action cannot be upset except by the parties thereto. It is as useless now to talk about what ought to have been done twenty years ago as for a doctor to blame a patient near the point of death for having been such a fool as to catch the disease from which he is suffering. The question now is what must be done to cure the complaint if it be cured at all, and the correct answer is the one formulated above. Anything short of an international agreement would be of no more use than the pouring of oil on a flame with the intent to quench it. For the United States to undertake the thing alone by the adoption of free coinage for silver would be a worse remedy than none at all. It would make matters worse instead of better and probably prove the deathblow to the hopes of those who want to see silver rehabilitated and placed once more by the side of gold in the coinage of the nations.

In refusing to admit this evident fact of the financial situation the fellows who in Congress or out of it continue the howl for free silver prove themselves to be either densely ignorant or intensely knavish. They do not understand the simplest propositions in the science of political economy, or they are deliberately seeking to plunge the country into a slough of financial mud where a brief season of higher floating than is possible in water would be mistaken for buoyancy, and the subsequent struggle to get out of the filth be all the harder in proportion to its density. It is hard to resist the conclusion that they are open to the latter charge, having no regard to the interests of the people as a whole and willing to sacrifice them for the sake of pleasing a relatively few impecunious creditors. It is the latter who are to be helped by the passage of the Bland bill. Men who hold property which they have not paid for are to be assisted to hold on to it without paying more than two-thirds of their indebtedness. The folks to whom full payment rightfully belongs, and the still more numerous class who holding nothing that belongs to others could not make a stiver by the change, are to be legislated against in the interest of the debtor class. Those of the workers who own no money are to be paid in depreciated dollars which will not buy as much as par dollars by 30 per cent, and all those who have accumulated a little ahead are to be robbed of 30 per cent, simply to aid another class which wants to retain property without paying for it. What a lack of principle! What an absence of sound policy!

ENDOWMENT FRAUDS.

Now that it seems to have been resolved upon the lottery "must go" it should be in order to look after the numerous endowment frauds which are operating in many of the States. They are as bad as the lottery, in the matter of principle, and perhaps it may even be said that their work is more demoralizing, for the reason that they take the money of those disposed to be thrifty while the lottery mostly takes money from the lazy and shiftless classes in the community. The endowment fraud appeals to the man of small means who wishes to make some provision for the future and is willing to stint himself in the present in the hope of doing so. It appeals first to his thrift and then to his cupidity, by trying to make it appear that the manipulators of the scheme have discovered some royal road to the doubling of dollars which is unknown to the average business-man and banker. If the poor dupe would only stop to think a moment he might perceive that the sharp one able to manipulate money to produce the results promised could soon grow rich without the necessity of letting strangers share the benefits of his skill. He would see that the offer is little, if any, better than that of the "green goods" swindler who ropes in his victims by the promise of six or ten dollars for one, and gives him a box of sawdust or a package of brown paper in exchange for his good bank bills. As the people thus approached are not sufficiently wise to keep out of the toils spread for them it becomes a question if it be not the duty of the authorities to suppress the frauds. Certainly if this be right in regard to the lottery it cannot be wrong with the other.

The thrifty wage earners of Massachusetts seem to be the especial "meat" of these swindlers. The Springfield *Republican* of a recent date publishes a table giving the results of work by the Insurance Commissioner in the compilation of statistics for the close of last June and the twelve months preceding. In that State alone there were 55 of these companies, with a membership of 265,484, and ultimate liabilities of $84,810,278 with assets of only $2,368,881 claimed to be in the benefit funds. The terms of endowment run from six months to fifteen years, the five year term being the most popular as measured by dollars invested, while the single year term has attracted the greater number of victims. Of course failures are most numerous among the shorter term companies, and it is said they have cropped out abundantly since June, when the shorter-term orders began to come to the end of their first endowment terms. The one six-months order, eight out of the nine for one year, the single one for eighteen months, and three of the seventeen five-year period, with others, making a total of sixteen, have since succumbed and gone into the hands of receivers, with the cheering prospect to the members that they will lose nearly every dollar put in. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says, in commenting on the situation, that every order which has reached the time when its certificates have begun to mature is in the hands of an assignee or receiver. It cannot be doubted that as the longer-termed ones approach that time the storm will strike them with equal force, seeing that their assets on hand bear but a very small proportion to their liabilities.

It is unfortunate that alleged provision for death and disability has with most of these companies formed a mask for the endowment swindle. Hence it is probable they would be killed off by the passage and enforcement of a law prohibiting the endowment feature, while not interfering with the right of any association of men to insure each other in the matter of death, accident, and disease. Opinions may differ as to the wisdom of men thus associating under conditions which offer the smallest chance of realizing to those who pay in the most money, but the right to do so should not be infringed upon, though some men in the regular insurance field might favor such interference by the law.

THE TRUST MONOPOLIES.

The New York *Bulletin* is publishing a series of articles on the trust combinations of the United States, beginning with the one formed to control sugar. This, one of the most important combinations of capital in the country, was organized for the express purpose of suppressing competition, and by so doing to raise prices and increase profits to a maximum. It was for a time successful, but the event has proved that the very methods adopted to accomplish those ends contained the elements of final defeat. The control it exercised over the markets in 1888 and 1889 led it to make exorbitant exactions, the result of which was the building of new refineries to compete with it, and the machine lost the power to manipulate the market at its own sweet will. In spite of its strong combination with the wholesale grocers the trust has found that with its heavily watered capital it was not sufficiently influential either to crush the independent refineries or bring them to terms. The proposed increase of $25,000,000 in its capital stock, which is now said to be practically assured, has been made for the express purpose of accomplishing by purchase what it could not bring about by other methods.

But the plan thus resolved upon is so artificial that it cannot be more than a temporary success. If the trust should be able again to suppress competition by purchasing the leading independent refineries it could only be done at most extravagantly inflated prices. In order to pay dividends on its enormously inflated capital it would be forced to raise prices still higher, and this would in turn offer fresh inducements to the building of new refineries, which being unhampered by watered stock could not be crushed or reduced to submission by the trust. The present situation would then be repeated, but in a more aggravated form, and collapse must be the final outcome, the crash being all the greater if long deferred. Thus, it is reasoned, experience shows that the operation of the trust principle creates obstacles of such an insurmountable character as to doom the experiment to utter failure. Trusts constitute, therefore, an element of the gravest danger to our industrial investments, and should be regarded by the public as strongly inimical to the best interests of society.

The article seems to be written chiefly with reference to the effects of the trust plan on accumulations of capital and speculations of a more or less speculative character. But perhaps the gravest danger of the trust, apart from the fact that it raises prices to the consumer, is the suppression of competition among workers in case the end aimed at by the trust be gained. One of the prominent objects is avowed to be a lessening of the cost of production, which is sought to be attained in various ways. Among these is the elimination of competitive buying from the market in which are purchased supplies of the raw material, thus cutting down the prices paid to the producer. Another is the dispensing with labor wherever possible, shutting up channels in which it might otherwise find employment, and by controlling the labor market put down to the lowest point the wages of those who find something to do. The trust is thus a double injury to the working-man by directly reducing his ability to buy and increasing the price of what he has to purchase. One would think this point would be so easily perceived by the labor organizations of the country that they would unite as one man to denounce the trust as their worst enemy. That they do not only proves their attention is occupied with relatively unimportant matters, while they neglect those things which most intimately and closely concern their interests.

"AMERICAN INDUSTRIALS."

The London *Statist* publishes some figures which must be disappointingly interesting to the many who invested their money on the other side of the Atlantic in the stock of breweries in the United States. The Chicago Brewing company, Bartholomae Brewing company, and St. Louis Brewers' were capitalized at an aggregate of $29,208,050, which was generally supposed by well-posted parties to be two or three times the actual value. The properties were paid for at fully as much as they were worth, and the rest went to promoters and in payment of the expenses attending the deal. The profits of these establishments in 1889 were $3,145,005, or 10¾ per cent. In 1891 they were $2,220,205, or 7.6 per cent, though there was an increase of 15 per cent in the number of barrels sold. It is fair to presume that the showing for the current year will amount to no profit at all unless there be a change in conditions. The wholesale price for 1891 could not have averaged much less than $6 per barrel, but within the last six weeks it declined to $4, a figure which is said to be little if any greater than the cost of production and the amount of government tax. This fact explains the recent weakness in brewery stocks, during which phase they declined nearly 50 per cent. They could hardly have tumbled so far had there been any reasonable hope of a speedy return to the selling of beer at paying prices.

When the American holders sold out their interests they agreed not to build new breweries within a stated length of time. But they could not guarantee that others would abstain from opening up new plants or increasing the capacity of old ones, and it is believed that some of the sellers have more or less secretly broken faith with the buyers. Anyhow the directors of the English companies are explaining the smaller profits of last year by charging that in every case competition has greatly increased and saying that the former owners are secretly encouraging this competition. They also name the higher prices that had to be paid for materials as one cause for reduced profits, but evidently this fact would tell with equal force upon both parties, and it is fair to presume that prices would have been lower had the cost of corn been as low in 1891 as it was two years ago.

In addition to this the reports from Chicago make the significant admission that the Anti-Trust law of this State forced them to dissolve their "pool," and hint at this as the great cause of the break. So it appears the Illinois law against trusts has really been effectual in this instance, as it is believed to have been in some others, and because of this feature the public has a right to rejoice that the power of the combination is broken. The English people had a perfect right to invest their capital in what they call "American industrials," and the many comparatively poor ones among them who have each purchased a share or two in the breweries and other companies which are making poor profits may be individually subjects for commiseration. But the general plan of these combinations was of the worst and most demoralizing class. The avowed aim was to increase profits by reducing competition, and letting lie idle such of their properties as could be dispensed with, so as to give labor the smallest possible show. They were to be conducted on the most approved methods of no mercy to any but themselves, no recognition of commercial comity other than what is compelled by law, an Ishmaelitish course of procedure as against foreigners expected to take their wares and ask no questions. Such plans do not call out active sympathy for the planners when they fail. On the contrary, they are apt to provoke the very opposition it is designed to obviate, and thus prove the policy to be unsound as well as inhuman. It is pleasant to be able to note the tendency to failure of the trust method for this cause, whether operated at home or from abroad, as it shows that the most destructive fungus of modern business carries with it elements which insure its speedy decay.

APPOINTING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A correspondent asks the following question:

The United States Constitution says: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of Electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress." I take the liberty of asking whether under this clause it is not requisite that the State itself appoint *all* the Electors and whether the delegation of the power to appoint single Electors by Congressional districts is not illegal?

The point is not a good one. If the Electors are chosen in such a manner as the Legislature directs their appointment is the act of the State. That is not only the natural meaning of the words, but it is the way in which they were interpreted in the past. In 1789 the Massachusetts and Virginia Electors were chosen by districts. So were those of North Carolina and Kentucky in 1792. In 1789 Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Maryland used the general ticket system. In New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, and Delaware the Legislature chose the Electors. In New York the two Houses got into a row and no Electors were appointed. In 1796 the Tennessee Legislature divided the State into three Electoral districts, and then passed an act "that the Electors may be elected with as little trouble as possible to the citizens, be it enacted that [here come the names of several persons] are appointed as Electors to elect an Elector for their respective districts." The same thing was done in 1800. Here are four different ways of appointing Electors and not one of them was taken exception to. If the Elector has a regular certificate from the authorities of the State his title is perfect.

In 1800 the Federalist Legislature of New Hampshire, fearing that the State might be carried for Jefferson, took the appointment of Electors from the people and gave it to itself. The Federal Legislature of Massachusetts did the same thing for the same reason. The Virginia Jeffersonians changed from the district to the general ticket plan in order that the Federalists might be deprived of the votes they otherwise would have had from that State. The politicians of that day, without distinction of party, were unscrupulous men sticking at nothing to carry their point.

Finally all the States with the exception of South Carolina adopted the general ticket method, and the last-named State fell into line after the war. For over twenty years there has been absolute uniformity. Hence, while the appointment of Electors by districts as in Michigan this coming fall is "legal," it is morally wrong, and is a violation of a custom which has almost the sanctity of a law. It is because "Michiganizing" can be done under the Constitution, and because a Democratic Legislature chosen in an off year can usurp the power of appointing Electors, that THE TRIBUNE is in favor of repealing a provision of the organic law which lends itself so easily to many forms of cheating, and of having the President elected by the popular vote. The time has come to deprive State Legislatures of the unrestricted power they possess now, which is being used for partisan purposes even more ruthlessly than in the early days of the Republic.

SENATOR HILL AND THE NEW YORK ELECTORS.

A Republican paper, speaking of Senator Hill's efforts to secure the Presidential nomination, says:

We have little doubt that if the Democrats of the Nation insisted that some other candidate would suit them better, Mr. Hill is prepared to take the further step of having his Legislature select Hill Electors in advance of the November election, and thus put plainly before the party the straight issue of Hill or a Republican for President.

The paper in question ought to know better than this. The act of Congress provides that the Electors must be appointed on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. They may be appointed later if there is no choice on that day, but they cannot be chosen earlier. Hence Senator Hill cannot make his New York Legislature select pocket Electors for him prior to November. All that he can do is to have his Legislature repeal the present law providing for the choice of Electors by the people and pass a new one leaving their selection to the Senate and Assembly. Were such a law passed the two Houses would have to meet on the 8th of November and appoint the thirty-six Electors.

There is no question that Senator Hill would have the mode of choosing Electors altered in a minute if he believed it would help him. But if the change were made before the Chicago convention met it would inure to the benefit of the nominee, no matter who he was. For the Legislature would appoint Democratic Electors even though Cleveland were the nominee. Moreover, one of the great arguments of Hill's supporters is that he can carry New York on the popular vote under any circumstances, and that he is the only man who can do it.

Senator Hill's stock in trade is the fact that he can "Carolinize" the State of New York after he is nominated if he chooses, and that he will do it for his own benefit and not that of any other Democrat, and the further fact that he is an unscrupulous or "smart" man who will leave nothing undone to win, who can plan lawless schemes, and who has the courage to carry them out. For these reasons the spoilsmen of his party, North and South, are pretty generally for him. They think they have a better chance of getting at the offices under his leadership than under that of any other candidate. It is not likely, however, from present appearances that they will compose two-thirds of the next convention. That two-thirds rule which beat Douglas will be equally potent to beat Hill.

THERE are eighty Peter Funk auctions in New York City. And the New York papers talk about Chicago's footpads!

SEVERAL of the Eastern Congressmen who made the tour of the city yesterday have gone so far as to admit candidly that Chicago is a much more suitable place than Cumberland Gap for a World's Fair.

IT appears there is an "active movement in dry goods at Philadelphia." Mr. Wanamaker is probably taking an account of stock.

THE New York *Recorder* is only one year old, but seems to have cut all its teeth.

SENATOR PEFFER has confided to an intimate friend his conviction that this is quite a sizable town.

IF the representatives from New Jersey who are in the city today could visit our beautiful Calumet during the mosquito season they would find many things to remind them of home.

REFRESHED by a Sunday spent in the invigorating moral and physical atmosphere of Chicago the assembled lawmakers from Washington are now ready for business, and Jackson Park is open for their inspection. All aboard!

THE visitors from Tennessee will carry home with them the comforting and satisfying assurance that Jackson Park, even in its unfinished state, is an honor to the name.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Woes of Authorship.

Wife of Promising Young Author—"Edward, I don't like the heroines of your love stories."

Promising Young Author—"Why not, dear?"

Wife—"Because they are all golden-haired blondes, tall, and stately—and I'm little and a brunette—and I—I—I think they're j-just as—as—as ug-ugly as they can b-be!"

Tit for Tat.

English Tourist—"I say, what makes you Americans talk with your noses?"

American—"I say, what makes you Britishers talk with your don't-yer-knowses?"

A Wet Blanket.

"What broke up the meeting?" inquired a sympathizer.

"What broke up the meeting?" echoed the fiery Anarchist orator, fiercely. "It was broken up, sir, by a dad-dinged fool in the audience who started around with a hat to take up a collection to pay for the dynamite!"

PERSONALS.

Miss May L. Desmond, a Boston public school-teacher, has been appointed confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who has thus far a walkover for a Presidential nomination on a ticket of her own, is described as a fair-faced, plump, matronly lady of placid demeanor, with no suggestion of masculinity.

Bernard Domecq, who died recently in Bayonne, treasured a coin that was given him at the time of the siege of that city in 1814. He was then 13 years old, and the money was given him by the Duke of Wellington for holding the latter's horse for a few minutes.

John Brown's favorite daughter, Mrs. Ruth Thompson, is now dependent upon an aged and infirm husband, who is scarcely able to work; and their daughter, a girl of eighteen, is struggling through the Normal School at Los Angeles, so as to support the family by her services as a teacher in time.

James Whitcomb Riley's income from his readings and recitations equals a bank president's salary, while Bill Nye in 1891 cleared $40,000 from his appearances on the rostrum. Max O'Rell and Will Carleton get $200 a night from their managers, and George W. Cable receives $100 every time he reads.

Congressman Harter (Dem.) of Ohio says that the passage of a free-coinage bill would cost the Democratic party "the votes of the soldiers, of depositors in savings institutions, of men who hold insurance policies, of wage-earners generally, and the support of nearly everybody else, except the 'silver kings,' bullion-owners, and the devil."

The mental condition of Guy de Maupassant has become very much improved since his confinement in Dr. Blanche's asylum for the insane. He is so much better, in fact, that hopes are now entertained of his eventual restoration to health. The first symptom of improvement was visible when the novelist asked for books and newspapers with which to amuse himself.

Dr. Julius D. Archer, the President of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., served as a commissioned officer in the Confederate army before he was 18. After the war was ended he earned the money to take him through Roanoke, from which he was graduated in 1871. Seven years after, when he was only 32, he was elected President of his alma mater, a post which he has since filled with conspicuous ability.

The Foreign Minister of China, Li Hung Chang, is neither a dude nor a dandy, but he is the Bismarck of the Celestials, and has a firmness and force of character which make him respected among the diplomats; even while they sneer at his slovenly personal habits and his repugnance to nail and tooth brushes. He pretends to detest the Europeans, but likes to array himself in "hand-me-down" suits of their fashioning.

John H. Locke, "the learned shoemaker," who recently died at Charlestown, N. H., was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Though widely known for his learning in geology and kindred sciences he could make as good a shoe in his last years as in his youth. He was a cobbler who did not stick to his last, and one of the few who have successfully neglected to do so. He claimed descent in an unbroken line from the great English philosopher, John Locke.

Commander Giuseppe Martucci, the oldest follower of Garibaldi, was borne to the grave in Naples a few days ago. He was 102 years old. He had not only taken part in the campaigns of his famous leader, but had played an important part in every Italian revolt of the century. He earned the right to wear on his breast twenty-six medals and royal decorations. In December he attended the last reunion of his old comrades in arms, and took a cold which resulted in his death.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Washington *Star* (Ind.): No proposition to change the Constitution since the government began, except the one blotting out human slavery, has ever aroused such interest or was worthier of the attention of thoughtful citizens.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): The greater the decentralization of electoral powers, the greater are the difficulties in the way of wholesale corruption, whether of money or of patronage. A measure of this kind, if passed, will insure a more truly representative body in future Senates than in those of the past.

Washington *Post* (Ind.): It will be held by many that if any valid reasons ever existed for a distinction between the two bodies in the manner of their election, they still exist as a part of the original theory of the government that should not be disturbed. Politics is "mighty uncertain" under any system, and the ideal Senator, no more than the ideal Representative, can be guaranteed even by a popular election.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): There is nothing in the proposition to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people that Republicans need be afraid of. Neither is it a reform that either Democrats or the Alliance are the authors of. Four years ago Senator Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon introduced such a resolution in the Senate and again at this session. The Republicans of the Senate Committee on Elections have already concluded consideration of the proposition and agreed in favor of the necessary amendment to the Constitution.

Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.): If, as Senator Palmer of Illinois avers, the time has come when the United States Senate should be a popular body, when the members should be elected by popular vote alone, then the time has come when the Senate is no longer a necessary body. If it is to be put on the same plane with the House of Representatives, then the House itself is enough. If the Senate is to be a body so elected as to make it more quickly responsive to every gust of popular feeling, then the original purpose is lost and there is no longer any need of a Senate.

Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* (Rep.): There are almost insuperable barriers in the way of the proposed amendment, however desirable it may seem. Two-thirds of both Houses must pass the resolution, and then it will have to be ratified by three-fourths of the States, either through their Legislatures or by conventions called for the purpose. The members of the House are chosen by popular vote, and how much better are they than the Senators? Will not a comparison of the two bodies, from the beginning down, show a very decided balance to the credit of the Senate?

New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.): It has come to be generally acknowledged throughout the country within the last few years that the existing mode of electing United States Senators does not yield satisfactory results. Many of the intrigues of politicians play far too important a part in the elections in question, and, as a consequence, the United States Senate is not getting the brain and statesmanship of the country to anything like the extent to which it used to get them, but, instead, is being filled with millionaires and politicians or politicians' puppets who are put forward to serve the interests of cliques and corporations and have but a secondary regard for the general welfare of the people. Whether the proposed method of election will lead to the desired end remains to be seen; but as the existing method admittedly fails of its purpose the change cannot well be otherwise than for the better.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): This is a big question, and much is to be said on both sides. The leading argument of the advocates of popular elections is that corrupt and incompetent men reach the Senate under the existing system who would be barred under the proposed plan. This reasoning is not conclusive. A State convention can be bribed as readily as a Legislature, and can be made to do the bidding of the boodlers. Indeed, the convention offers less difficulty than does the other body to this sort of work, for the members of the convention are in the public eye for a day or two only, and consequently are under less restraint than are the individual legislators whose service lasts a year or two. At all events, the proposed change should not be made lightly, and it will not be. Any scheme which involves an amendment of the Constitution, as this does, will be sure to call out full, free, and intelligent discussion.

DEBASED DOLLARS.

Albany *Journal:* Gold will sell at a premium if a free silver coinage act should become a law.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* Are the silver men in the league with the "gold-bugs" to put a premium on gold and run it up ought of sight? League or no league, this is what free coinage means.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Mr. Bland's Free Coinage bill is designed to inflate the currency, but its principal effect will be to inflate the Republican vote in New York and New England.

Buffalo *Express:* The fact that a free-coinage bill is the first party measure which the Democrats bring before the House shows that the cranks are in the majority and will make silver the leading issue for next fall.

Troy *Times:* The whole free silver argument is largely theoretical. The only tangible fact is that the bill enables the silver men to take about 70 cents' worth of silver to the United States mints and receive therefor what is to pass current among the people as 100 cents, giving a clear profit of nearly 43 per cent on the transaction.

St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.): It will do no one any good to have two silver dollars instead of one gold one if the one gold dollar will buy as much food and clothing as the two silver ones. This is unquestionably the drunkenest style of political economy the *Globe* has recently come in contact with, and it begins to have some sympathy with the caustic gentlemen who have been calling the free silver program a craze instead of a faith.

New York *Times* (Dem.): It is only thirteen years since the United States, by a very great sacrifice, and then only by the aid of the greatest good luck, succeeded in reëstablishing its currency upon a sound basis and making every dollar of it of equal value with every other dollar. We have not the slightest fear that that costly advantage will be thrown away. The American people will not consent to it. They are too intelligent and too honest.

Ohio State Journal: In their grasping greed the silver kings, taking advantage of a so-called popular sentiment which is partly the result of ignorance, partly of recklessness, have assumed to make the United States throw away the gold standard and adopt a standard recognized in scarcely any part of the civilized world with which our country deals! It is madness on the part of the dupes of the silver kings; it is greed run mad on the part of the kings themselves.

Utica *Herald:* No class of the community would suffer equally with the wage-earners from a consummation of the heresies of finance on which the Democrats in Congress are embarked. The purpose of the Republican party is to maintain the currency at an equality, so that the dollar shall be worth 100 cents. No bill departing from that standard can become law by President Harrison's consent. It is on the President and the sound-money Republicans of the Senate that the country relies for salvation from disastrous financial legislation.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* In whatever light the Bland bill is viewed its monstrous character is revealed anew. It promises fabulous prosperity in this country and panics everywhere else, as if nineteen-twentieths of the population of the earth could be plunged into bankruptcy to the infinite enrichment of one-twentieth. Those who go forth to sow panics will be the first to reap them. Never before was a policy proposed in which the business of the United States was to be the bringing on of calamities in other continents for the sake of the brokerage, and even this to go to the pockets of speculators.

New York *Tribune:* To many it comes as a revelation that the real anxiety of the free-coinage men is not for more silver in circulation, but for more paper promises to pay. There are yet living millions of people who know by sad experience that a paper promise to pay $1 may mean much less than $1 in all practical uses, even though it be clothed with the power to pay debts. If debts are to be paid in paper worth 50 cents on the dollar, people who have things to sell will either charge twice as much for them or refuse to let the holder of the paper create any debts. Millions know all this who have not yet discovered that precisely the same curse may come from a depreciated coinage.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Peoria *Transcript:* The boom for Wilson for Governor appears to have slipped an eccentric.

The Danville *Press* (Dem.) says that Gen. Black is receiving great encouragement from all over the State in his candidacy for Governor.

Streator *Free Press:* With due regard for Judge Collins' feelings the *Free Press* would advise him to retain a very firm hold on his present office.

Bowen *Chronicle:* We hardly expect to vote the Republican ticket, but shall be extremely well pleased to see Mr. Clark receive the honor that he covets.

Harvard *Herald:* It would look now as if Col. Clark was going to be a strong competitor of Gov. Fifer for the Governorship of the great State of Illinois. Col. Clark is a man of brilliant intellect, a distinguished attorney and jurist, and as an orator is the equal of any man in the State.

Decatur *Republican:* Senator George E. Bacon of Paris will within a few days announce his withdrawal as a candidate for Congress against the Hon. J. G. Cannon, leaving the latter without an opponent in the field.

Springfield *News:* It matters little whether Jones wants to be Governor or not. If he is in the race he should enter it as do all the others, without any peculiar support behind him. When the Republicans meet let them take this fact into consideration. Jones must either curb his ambition or let the Chairmanship go into other hands.

Champaign *Gazette:* One of the nominations for Congressman-at-large will go to Cook County, and there are not less than four or five aspirants for the other scattered over the State. They are all men of ample fitness and yet, looking at the logic of the case, it is not easy to see how the convention can well help giving the place to Richard Yates.

Pana *Gazette:* Judge Horace S. Clark of Mattoon seems to be pulling to the front in his canvass for the nomination on the Republican ticket as a candidate for Governor of Illinois. One thing is mighty certain, and that is if he is nominated he will lead a lively canvass, and two other sure things are that he will be elected and make a good Governor.

Rockford *Republican:* Notwithstanding State Treasurer Wilson's generosity in throwing off the interest on the $5,000 loaned by him to the Democratic State committee just before Palmer's election, his party does not take kindly to his Gubernatorial aspirations. The Democrats seem to prefer a man like Judge Altgeld who has a "bar'l" and who knows enough to keep to himself the fact of his dispensing boodle to aid in the election of a United States Senator or for any other purpose.

FRAGILE BOOMS.

Washington *Post:* The Cullom boom has not yet run up the price of Illinois cyclone cellars.

Boston *Herald:* The Hill boom outside of New York could be compressed into an ordinary sized pill-box.

Toledo *Blade:* Gov. Boies will be obliged to give his Presidential boom some baby food soon, or it will die.

New York *Advertiser:* The Russell Presidential boom is undoubtedly the product of the political sweating process.

Washington *Star:* The Hill boom would be in much better condition had George Washington been born later in the year.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* The Pattison boom, long forgotten in the East, has reached California. It will never get back.

Philadelphia *Record:* What the Gray Presidential boom really needs is a strong injection of the bichloride of modesty.

Detroit *Tribune:* Isaac Pusey Gray's boom seems to be suffering from the effects of the forcing process to which it was subjected early in the season.

New York *Recorder:* The Presidential booms are coming out of the ground in endless variety, but the majority of them will be flat failures.

Boston *Traveller:* The Hill boom and broom are sweeping New York. The eight or ten Cleveland men in the Democratic State convention will be lonesome.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* Now that the Alger boom has received the distinction of the bitter opposition of Charles A. Dana, it may be expected to flourish and become formidable.

St. Louis *Republic:* A boom which has to go into the records of the War Department in self-defense is handicapped at the start. Mr. Alger, doubtless, realizes the fact by this time.

Columbus *Journal:* The Cullom boom for the Presidency seems to be about as red hot as an ice-house. However, its cold storage qualities may preserve it until the Minneapolis convention.

SMALL SHOT.

Washington *Post:* Senator Vest's Denver letter is warranted to fit any Presidential boom that can be invented.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Some friend of Gen. Alger should tell him that it is much better to live down an ugly story than to try to talk it down.

Atlanta *Journal:* It has been said that Southerners like David B. Hill because his political methods are like their own. What has the South done to merit such a slur?

Memphis *Commercial:* Some of the biggest dams in the world are in California, says an exchange. You're mistaken. They are to be heard around the Alliance camps just now.

Milwaukee *Journal:* Chicago has restricted the height of buildings to 150 feet, so that the sun shall not be debarred from warming the gubernatorial bee that sits on "Long" Jones' ear.

Peoria *Transcript:* The Democratic majority in Congress started in with the avowed object of astounding the world. They are doing it—that is, that portion of the world which did not know them.

Baltimore *American:* A Boston man has succeeded in producing artificial lightning. He ought to do a paying business with some of the Presidential candidates who are aching to be struck.

Detroit *Tribune:* Gov. Boies needn't have carried his boom clear to Denver before turning it loose. Such an entirely harmless affair might have been released almost anywhere without creating alarm.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The spavined old Democracy looks ruefully at its shins while contemplating the possibilities of a ride on the Hill jackass or an untamed dark horse from the free silver-prairies of the West.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Prof. Garner should be checked in his efforts to show that the monkeys have a language. Should the monkeys realize that they can talk they will be organizing a Congress and starting a "Congressional Record."

CURRENT NOTES.

Having fun is like buying catfish; after you have cut the head off there is not much left.—*Atchison Globe.*

There are so many people who think they ought to help the Lord to keep the preacher humble.—*Ram's Horn.*

Doctor—"Well, how do you feel today?" Patient—"I feel as if I had been dead a week." Doctor—"Hot, eh?"—*Christian Register.*

To the chiropodist frankness is the most admirable of human characteristics; he delights in hearing men acknowledge the corn—*Boston Courier.*

"There goes a man to be trusted," said Jagson as Dudeson entered the tailor shop.—*Elmira Gazette.*

"That young preacher we heard today was a fine pulpit orator, wasn't he?" "Yes if he could only control his voice. He woke me twice during the sermon."—*Life.*

"Cheer up, friend," said the parson to the dying editor; "you have a bright future before you." "That's what's bothering me," gasped the editor. "I can see it blazing."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Lowell clergyman last Sunday rather astonished his congregation by exhorting them to what his lack of vocal punctuation seemed to be to "give to the poor and needy sucker."—*Lowell Courier.*

The man who is always anticipating happiness tomorrow is a good deal better off anyway than the man who spends his time thinking how wretched he was day before yesterday.—*Somerville Journal.*

"You know," said the young man who wanted to elope, "that 'love laughs at locksmiths.'" "Yes," she answered, "but it doesn't go this time. All my jewelry is in the safety deposit vault and papa has the key."—*Washington Star.*

ABATE THE NUISANCE.

Sioux City *Journal:* Why not put a big tax on cigarettes? They are both cheap and nasty.

Detroit *Free Press:* Yankee ingenuity is respectfully referred to the question of a smokeless cigarette.

Memphis *Commercial:* English physicians say the death of the Duke of Clarence was due to cigarette-smoking. Moral—but what's the use?

Baltimore *American:* It really seems that the government ought to abandon explosives and arrange to fire cigarettes at the hostile hosts in case of war.

Galveston *News:* An exchange asks: "Is it kind to give a street arab a cigarette?" We should certainly answer "No," unless you are entirely out of cigars.

St. Paul *Globe:* If Congress puts a high tax on cigarettes it is predicted that even worse material than now used will be found to put in them. That seems incredible, however.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* No one will venture the assertion that the proposed tax on cigarettes will make them smell any worse than they do now, and they cannot be made cheaper to meet the enhanced price by filling them with viler compounds.

Boston *Herald:* An eminent expert in chemistry testifies before the legislative committee that is considering the expediency of further legislation to suppress the cigarette that this article is not as injurious as the cigar. This is con-

trary to the popular impression, but it wouldn't be expert testimony if it wasn't. It will not be difficult to obtain equally eminent expert authority for the statement that cigarettes are warranted to kill at forty rods.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Miss Cora Tanner began an engagement at the Columbia last evening with her new play, "Will She Divorce Him?" The author of this piece is Clinton Stuart, who, like the majority of American playwrights, is a newspaper man. Mr. Stuart has written several plays which have attained fair success. At present W. H. Crane has a comedy called "Newport," of which he thinks highly. This is Mr. Stuart's work, and it is to be Mr. Crane's next production.

"Will She Divorce Him?" tells the story of Julie de Sardonne, who was married for a title, but still loves an old admirer, Philip Agar. Her husband, who is suspicious, finds a letter written by Philip, but not addressed. The Vicomte de Sardonne demands an explanation from his wife and she says that the letter was written to Isabel Spencer (Miss Tanner), a young woman who is in love with Philip. To save Julie from disgrace Philip accepts the situation and marries Isabel. He continues his attentions to Julie, however, and his neglected wife is guarded and advised by a friendly lawyer. The mutual tenderness of Julie and Philip is discovered by the young wife, and then the dramatist puts the question that forms his title: "Will She Divorce Him?"

The play is too long for the story which it has to tell and this is caused by a superabundance of irrelevant comedy. There are the conventional ingénue and juvenile comedian; but in this instance they are married. A meddlesome mother-in-law is another conspicuous comedy part. Mr. Stuart writes bright dialogue, but his comedy has nothing to do with his principal plot, and it should therefore be curtailed. There are several effective and well-written scenes in the play. Especially excellent is the final scene, in which the husband and wife, who suppose themselves divorced, meet to say farewell and discover that they really love each other. The benevolent lawyer then announces that the letter stating that the divorce had been granted was a friendly trick of his own. The handling of this subject is clever, as the scene might easily be made ridiculous if the playwright struck a false note. The dialogue of this last scene is exceedingly well written.

Miss Tanner is a handsome woman and an intelligent and experienced actress. Genius is not apparent in her work; but she is pleasing, refined, and sympathetic. In several scenes she made a strong impression on the audience last evening, and she was called out twice after the third act.

The company is not especially strong in talent. Harold Russell, who played Philip Agar, is the only actor in the cast who possesses distinction of appearance and manner. His work is commendable throughout the play. O. H. Barr acts the obliging lawyer with much earnestness. Miss Ada Dwyer, Miss Margaret Montgomery, and Mr. J. K. Hutchinson lent efficient support.

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"Tuxedo" has been changed and revised since it was given at the Grand Opera-House several months ago. The alterations are not radical but they are generally for the better, and consist of such changes as a competent stage manager invariably makes in a new farce before it assumes successful shape. The general plan of this novelty will be recalled. In the first act, a party of amateurs are preparing for private theatricals. George Thatcher's minstrels are called in to assist, and the second act is given up to a minstrel performance. In this Mr. Thatcher and Hughey Dougherty, an old-time black-face funmaker, distinguish themselves. The third act is made up of specialties and a summary adjustment of any slight complications that may have arisen from the casual plot. Miss Ida Fitzhugh's songs are the most artistic feature of the entertainment. Miss Fitzhugh is a Chicagoan. John Coleman's eccentric dancing is unique and clever. The two minstrels, Thatcher and Dougherty, have as many new quips and jests as reasonably could be expected. The entertainment is not of a high intellectual caliber but it is lively and boisterous. Mr. McAllister's "one hundred and fifty" would not be flattered by their supposed representatives in exclusive Tuxedo.

The present week is remarkable for its almost entire lack of theatrical novelty. At two playhouses down-town there are two pieces which are only a week old, but the majority of the theaters offer attractions more antique. It is odd that the patrons of the medium-priced houses do not weary of repetitions of the same familiar plays at short intervals; yet patronage of these rococo dramas never dwindles sufficiently to discourage their managers. Two familiar pieces were given a couple of performances each at the principal North Side theaters yesterday, "Mugg's Landing" at the Clark Street, and "777" at the Windsor. Since its last presentation here "Mugg's Landing" has been partly rewritten. Miss Nettie Peters now plays the rôle of Little Muggs and Phil W. Peters has the part of the old soldier. Specialties are introduced by the star trio of Boston.

Miss Helen Barry began the second week of her engagement at Hooley's Theater last evening. The faults and merits of "A Night's Frolic" have been discussed in this column. It has not enough of the former to prevent its being a lively entertainment. The chief structural weakness is a tendency to over-elaboration in some of the unimportant scenes. These are spun out to greater length than their matter warrants. Adapter Thomas should cut down his dialogue and allow the humorous incidents to follow one another more briskly. Miss Barry has a capable company.

The Standard Theater opens today under its new management. "The Mascotte" will be played, and in connection with Audran's lively opera a good program of specialties will be presented, the bill including the Scotts, shadowgraphists; Myles Morris, character vocalist; the Santini brothers, musical specialists; the Deacons, Castello and Le Clair; Leonzo, the juggler, and others. Today's performance will begin at 12:30 and continue till 10:30 tonight. Popular prices will prevail.

The Liliputians' new extravaganza, "The Dwarf's Wedding," is quite as attractive as its predecessor, "The Pupil in Magic," and the presentation of the former piece at McVicker's is attracting audiences of liberal proportions. Last evening's house was a large one and the droller lies of this whimsical and fantastic story were greatly appreciated. Nearly all those present were German citizens, who have a warm affection for these little people.

Alfred W. Frement's sensational play, "777," attracted a matinée of fair proportions at the Windsor yesterday. The piece was written by Joseph Clifton, author of several similar pieces made up of low comedy and melodramatic thrills. "777" is presented by the company which recently gave the same play at Havlin's. Alfred Fremont in the leading character was a favorite with yesterday's audience at the Windsor.

In addition to the old favorites of the Bostonians two new sopranos will be heard for the first time in this company during the engagement which begins tonight at the Chicago Opera-House. Camille d'Arville is known by reason of her success in the "Grand Duchess." Caroline Hamilton is a California singer. They will alternate in the rôle of Maid Marian in "Robin Hood."

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NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—With the appearance of Richard Mansfield in a new play, the début in New York of a new comic star, a sight of an Italian tragedienne in two of her best rôles, and a further view of the work of the German actor, Carl Weiser, the week at hand cannot be regarded as uninviting in its theatrical entertainments. Mr. Mansfield's venture in particular is important, in a two-fold sense it will be interesting. The week opens with a holiday, justifying special matinées, but the only new opening Monday evening must be looked for at the Bijou, that house of comic plays and sprightly players. Its boards seem dedicated only to mirth and none other than funmakers now tread them. A new star there tomorrow will be Charles S. Dickson, a young comedian who has already won recognition as a rising and brilliant actor. The play in which Dickson will come forward is an out and out farce called "Incog," and it is especially interesting because it is the work of a woman, Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco, wife of an ex-Governor of California and present Minister to Central America. Few women have written farces. Mrs. Pacheco's effort will be watched with keen attention on that account. Richard Mansfield's addition to the week's new plays will be made Tuesday night and it will engage wide attention, not only because any novelty by Mansfield possesses interest and importance, but also because in this instance a new writer of dramas will be judged by the New York public. Emma V. Sheridan is his playwright, and her work is based upon Samuel Warren's famous satirical novel, "Ten Thousand a Year."

A short but interesting production will be that of "Frederic Leinaitre," the one-act play which Clyde Fitch wrote a year or so ago, and which failed of much effect when tried, because the actor to whom the principal rôle was assigned proved utterly unable to deal with it satisfactorily. At Herrmann's Tuesday evening it will be used as a preface to "Gloriana," with Henry Miller as the impersonator of Leinaitre.

The German theaters keep up their remarkable series of novelties, in which notable players and important plays are varying features. At the Thalia the Berlin newcomer, Carl Weisrer, made a successful début Friday night as Napoleon in "a tragic story of the Consul.

CARNOT AND CABINET.

CONSULTATION HELD WITH M. CONSTANS AND OTHERS.

No Decision Reached—M. de Freycinet Will Probably Remain at the Head of the War Office, M. Ribot to Be President of the Council—Opinion of Newspapers on the Best Way Out of the Difficulty—Minister Reid Sails for Home Saturday—Not Yet Resigned.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The crisis continues and President Carnot is in his turn playing the rôle that has so often been played by distinguished statesmen of the Chamber and Senate. Meanwhile it is probable that M. Ribot will become President of the Council, retaining at the same time the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and that M. de Freycinet will remain Minister of War. It is also safe to say that in the future these two Ministers will hold themselves aloof from any political crisis.

There was considerable dignity in the manner in which M. de Freycinet handed his resignation to President Carnot. In the presence of all the Ministers he calmly told the President that it was impossible for him to hold office any longer. Then, in a voice trembling with emotion, he added the words which were repeated to me by one who was present at the interview:

We have done our duty so far as foreign relations are concerned. Indeed, there is only one policy for us to pursue in this respect. The bonds with which we are allied to other powers are too close to be lightly broken. England will remain neutral and will be cordial while a Liberal ministry is in power and hostile while Conservatives hold office. In this direction nothing more can be expected.

In regard to the smaller powers it will be seen that the support offered by them is insufficient; and in regard to Russia it must be admitted that our efforts have been crowned with success. Indeed, the alliance has become stronger every day, and our foreign relations ever continue to be more thorough and practical.

As far as our domestic relations are concerned the only policy to pursue (I am speaking from a religious point of view) is one of tolerance and pacification. If our successors adopt the same policy as we adopted, they will do well.

President Carnot was deeply moved and there were tears in his eyes as he made his reply. Finally he accepted the resignation. His intimate friends, however, are convinced that he will make as few changes as possible. They are right. It is quite clear that the influence of the Elysée is being directed towards the removal of all embarrassments, and that M. Constans will gain his end.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—President Carnot held consultations today with M. Constans, Bourgeoise, Meline, and others in regard to the formation of a Cabinet. The opinion grows that the best way out of the difficulty will be found in the dissolution of the Chambers. The *Journal des Debats* holds that the solid majority necessary to support the new Cabinet can only be found among men who are determined opponents both of the Associations bill and of the separation of Church and State. The *Temps* says that a dissolution of the Chambers will be useful when it promises to obtain from universal suffrage a majority that cannot be found in the Chamber. The *Matin, Evenement, Siecle, Republique Francaise*, and other papers advocate the formation of a ministry under M. Constans.

In Parliamentary circles the real cause of the fall of the present ministry is said to have been the conviction prevalent among the Radicals that the support given the movement by the Pope is going to a secret treaty between the Cabinet and the Vatican.

La Lanterne announces that immediately after the new Cabinet is formed M. Hubbard will interpellate the Ministers regarding the decision of the recent will case by which the Pope secured a French inheritance of 20,000,000 francs. The *Novesti, Novoe Vremya*, and other journals concur in hoping that M. Ribot and M. De Freycinet will have seats in the next Cabinet. They also agree in the opinion that President Carnot ought to dissolve the Chamber and obtain a more solid majority.

MINISTER REID SAILS SATURDAY.

He Will Not Resign Until After Reaching the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—United States Minister Reid and family expect to sail on the steamship La Bourgogne next Saturday. Mr. Reid does not wish to leave his work uncompleted, but it is held here that M. Ribot is no longer in humor to sign treaties. Mr. Reid has not yet resigned the post of United States Minister. It was his desire at first to resign early enough to enable him to present his successor to the French officials, but at the request of the State Department at Washington he will not resign until after his arrival in America and probably not until the extradition treaty has been voted upon by the United States Senate, as the State Department might wish him to explain officially the import of the document.

There have been many expressions of regret among the members of the American colony at the contemplated resignation of Minister Whitelaw Reid. A meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at the office of Drexel, Harges & Co. for the purpose of consultation as to a proper expression of the views of the colony as to Mr. Reid's services as Minister.

Zola's New Novel, "La Debacle."

M. Zola's new novel, "La Debacle," the first installment of which has just been published, arouses great interest. I called on the famous author today at his house, No. 21 Rue de Bruxelles. He was in his study when I entered, a room filled with bric-à-brac, tapestry, and furniture of every period, the faithful reflection of his own eclectic mind. The study was well supplied with books.

M. Zola wore his working dress. A watch chain and a gold medallion hung from one of his pockets. He was drinking the third of the five cups of tea in which he indulges every day. I asked him to tell the plot of his new book. "The Americans," said he, avoiding a direct answer to the question, "are a great people. But they have queer ideas of literary property. For twenty years past they have published my works without paying me a centime for the privilege. Not satisfied with this, they have even gone to the length of putting my name on books I never wrote—for instance, a concoction called 'La Fille de Nana,' which is sold in the United States as my work, though I should blush to be concerned in it. I fancied that the copyright law would make things smooth, but I find I was mistaken. On entering into negotiations with an American publisher regarding a new work, I was sent an agreement to sign declaring that if any copies of the French edition of the book were allowed to enter the United States my Paris publisher and myself would be prosecuted for piracy. This was really a little too strong, so I tore up the contract and concluded another.

"A second incident then occurred. The American publishers who had undertaken the translation of my book sent me a protest complaining that I had deceived them as to the length of the work, which was much longer than they fancied, and would, therefore, cost more than their original estimate to publish. I sent these people to the right-about, too. It was, I think, the first time that publishers had complained of getting too much for their money. As a rule the cry is that they get too little."

Then M. Zola, who had made these remarks without bitterness, in the tone of a man who had been rather put out by some petty trouble, after a short pause went on:

Plot of the Latest Book.

But you want to know the subject of my novel. Well, "La Debacle" tells the story of the war of 1870. It is divided into three parts, each containing eight chapters. The first deals with the events which preceded Sedan. In the second we come to the battle, and have all the ups and downs of the struggle narrated with great minuteness. The third and last part narrates the sufferings of the French prisoners and peasants during the occupation of France by the Germans and brings us to the commune.

There is very little love in the story. In the middle of the narrative I have introduced two soldiers, one a peasant and the other a lawyer. They swear friendship during the war. Both desert, and the peasant kills the lawyer. In these two characters I have symbolized rural France, which is the real France.

It has been said that in my book I had attempted to defend war in general. This is false. I believe that war is both inevitable and abominable. My object was to say to my compatriots, "See what war means. Look what awaits you if you rush into war. Live well that you may be prepared to die well." I never aimed at justifying war. It is monstrous.

M. Zola said all this in an excited way and it was clear that he was wrapped up in his theory. In answer to a further question he said that "La Debacle" would be the longest of his works. It will appear in book form June 20. M. Zola's next and last work will complete the Rougon-Macquart series. It will tell the story of a doctor in a small provincial town and will sum up the author's views on heredity. The novel will be based on the true tale of the great savant, Claude Bernard, and his wife and daughter, who were once compelled to destroy some papers of great scientific moment. When he has completed the Rougon-Macquart series, M. Zola intends to write a novel on French Neo-Catholicism. This will end his labors as a novelist. Henceforward he will do his best to transplant his realistic theories to the stage, thus showing that he is one of the most striking genuises of his country.

The author of "L'Assommoir" should not be confounded with some imitators of his works who take shelter behind the name of realism. Tonight a play by two of these imitators, MM. Oscar Metenier and Dubust Laforest, was produced at the Varietes under the title of "La Bonne a Tout Faire." It is a disgusting piece which deserves to be hissed off the boards.

Mrs. Deacon Appeared Before the Judge.

Mrs. Deacon arrived at Grasse yesterday and appeared before the Judge d'Instruction. She was interrogated for two hours. Deacon is still under arrest. He will be interrogated tomorrow and confronted with his wife Tuesday. He is confined in a cell in the local prison. He has no fire, he sleeps on an iron bedstead, and is constantly watched by turnkeys. His money, watch, penknife, and razor have been taken from him. Otherwise he is well treated. His meals are sent into the jail from the outside. Deacon denies that he has intemperate habits and says he will not proceed against his wife for the sake of their children. His lawyer will visit him tomorrow and will probably obtain an order for his release, provided he remains in the neighborhood of Grasse to await the trial. Mrs. Deacon left Grasse for Paris tonight, but will return Tuesday.

Miss Tallien Commits Suicide.

At Nancy this morning the daughter of Gen. Tallien, of the French army, 16 years old, committed suicide. She had become engaged to Lieut. Filot without the knowledge of her parents. The young people laid the matter before the General yesterday, upon which he flew into a rage and kicked the Lieutenant out of the house. The young soldier waited in the street for the old General and knocked him down with a heavy stick, not injuring him seriously, however. This preyed so much upon the girl's mind that she procured a heavy cord, went to her bedroom, and about 2 in the morning tied the cord to the iron balcony, slipped her neck into a noose on the other end, leaped out of the window, and there hung. In the morning people in the street discovered her dead body dangling from the third-story balcony.

Exhibition of Female Artists.

The exhibition of paintings by the female artists opened today at the Palais Industrie. The exhibition is exceptionally excellent this year. The honors of the occasion were done by Mme. Leon Berteaux, the President of the society. Among the works which attracted the most attention were those of Mme. Delacroix Garnier, Mme. Fernhadier, Mme. Gabrielle Morni, Mme. Levis Hughes, and Mlle. Marie Devret. The only American among the exhibiters is Miss Lee Robbins, who presents five excellent works.

Simon and Meilhac Escape Death by Fire

M. Jules Simon and Henri Meilhac, who happened to occupy flats in the same house, were in danger of being left homeless last night. The concierge of the house came to deliver a letter at the door of M. Meilhac, who is suffering from influenza, and on opening the door saw that the entrance hall was full of smoke and flames were bursting from a wooden panel. He immediately alarmed all the other families in the building and sent for the firemen stationed at the Ministry of Marine, who were quickly on the spot and extinguished the flames.

Scion of a Famous Family.

Count Festetics de Tolm, whose marriage to Ella Haggin will take place in New York Wednesday next, is a scion of a famous family. His mother, Countess Festetics, is still a handsome woman and is well known in aristocratic circles. The Count met his future wife at a ball at the Austrian Embassy in Paris. Friends and relatives of the family are delighted at the match. The Count is said to have a large fortune in his own name.

Second Telephone Line to London.

Yesterday the second telephone wire between Paris and London was opened to the public. The telephone so far is such a success that at present the ordinary telegraph is used only from 6 in the evening until six in the morning; at the other hours of the day the people seem to prefer the "talking wire" (le fil qui parle). For press purposes the telegraph is used only when the telephone is interrupted. There is no disposition, however, to lower the rates, which are still excessive.

Pope's Encyclical Read.

The Pope's encyclical on the French Republic was read today in every church in France. This was done by order of Pope Leo, who directed that not even the smallest hamlet church should omit doing so. This, coinciding with the annual mass which the church celebrates for France, and which hitherto has served as an occasion for a monarchical demonstration, produced a profound impression on Catholic opinion.

Deacon's Examination to Commence.

The judicial interrogation of Edward Parker Deacon, who shot and killed M. Abeille at Cannes, will open at Grasse tomorrow. Deacon will be confronted by his wife Tuesday, in accordance with the French custom. Mrs. Deacon started from Cannes for Paris this afternoon, under a pledge to return when wanted.

All Traces of Influenza Disappeared.

The Health Department of this city has issued a report to the effect that all traces of the influenza epidemic have completely disappeared and the death rate of the city has fallen to its normal average in every quarter.

Foreign Correspondents Give a Banquet.

The correspondents of the foreign press gave a largely attended banquet tonight. For the first time the female journalists were admitted to the monthly symposium. Among them was Mme. Cheliga Levy, the well-known Polish novelist.

Enriquez Is Dead in Guatemala.

The Guatemala Legation here has received a cable dispatch saying that the revolt led by Enriquez will be suppressed and that Enriquez himself is dead.

Painter Healy Coming to Chicago.

The portrait painter Healy, with his wife and daughter, sailed yesterday for America. They will spend most of the time in Chicago.

Weather in Paris.

The weather Sunday was fine in the morning, but became rainy towards sunset and continued so. The lowest temperature was 41°, and the highest 53°. The barometer at 6 p. m. was 29.52, and falling. The wind was south-southeast, and light.

THEY WANT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Unless the Constitution Is Amended Brussels Workingmen Will Strike.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21.—A large workingmen's congress was held here today for the purpose of discussing the best means to compel Parliament to grant universal suffrage. It was resolved to organize an enormous demonstration for May 1. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen are demanding universal suffrage. But three-eighths of the delegates to the congress decided against a general strike as an additional means of bringing pressure on the government because of the misery and suffering caused by last year's strike. It will, however, be resorted to if the revision of the Constitution does not grant universal suffrage. A proposition to present an address to the King was rejected on the ground that a majority of the workingmen are Socialists and republicans who want to have nothing to do with a sovereign. Parliament has no intention of granting universal suffrage or anything approaching it, and the tendency is to increase the royal power of veto by some kind of a referendum.

CONFERRED BY THE KHEDIVE.

Abbas Carries Out the Intention of His Father—Sugar Factories in Operation.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CAIRO, Feb. 21.—Abbas Pasha, in pursuance of the intention of the late Khedive, to show his satisfaction at the brilliant results attained by the Darera Zarich, which have produced a large surplus, has conferred the order of the Medidjie on Fered Pasha, Gay Lussac, and Hamilton Lang, the Controller.

The sugar factories in Upper Egypt are in full operation. The results of 1891 are expected to be most satisfactory when the figures are made up.

The members of the diplomatic corps are commenting with some heat on the fact that the British Foreign Office has sent the new credentials to Baring, which have been sent to the Khedive. They have referred the matter to their respective governments.

The King of Greece has conferred the grand cordon of the Order of the Saviour on the Khedive.

WILL BALFOUR FAIL?

THAT IS THE QUESTION CONSIDERED BY T. P. O'CONNOR.

In the "Sunday Sun" He Declares That the Former Home Secretary for Ireland Is Not a Genuine Leader—He Lacks Adroitness, as Shown by His Course in the House of Commons—An Early Dissolution of Parliament Almost Certain—All Coal Pits Will Soon Be Closed.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Sunday Sun* today has a leader by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in which he points out that current events are apparently confirming what he has previously written in prophecy of an early dissolution of Parliament. The article is headed "Will Balfour Fail?" and Mr. O'Connor analyzes the manner in which the former Chief Secretary for Ireland has conducted himself thus far in his new position as leader of the government's forces in the House of Commons, and comes to the conclusion that he has not shown the qualities of genuine leadership.

The session, says Mr. O'Connor, is an especially eventful one. The government is face to face with serious difficulties, and has narrowly escaped defeat already. Mr. Balfour's failure to meet the exigency presented during the week's debate proves that he lacks the instinct or natural genius of leadership. In Monday's sitting he was plainly flustered during the debate. He showed excitement and hesitated at critical moments. Nevertheless, backed by a majority, he carried his point; but the opinion grows among the members that he will fail as a leader owing to his lack of adroitness and his inability to exercise self-command at critical junctures.

Mr. O'Connor contrasts Balfour with Parnell as a leader and recalls how throughout hundreds of exciting scenes Parnell remained cool and strong, never losing his head and often winning important concessions purely on account of his ability to retain his clear vision of essentials throughout the cloud of temporary side issues that always springs up during a heated political debate.

Mr. O'Connor adds that it is interesting to study Balfour in his new rôle. The opportunity is afforded of judging how much of his success in the management of the Irish policy of the government was due to his innate ability and how much to mere circumstances. It has been the fashion to credit him with a remarkable amount of nerve and self-control. It now appears that the hardness which he showed in regard to the imprisonment of the Irish members must have been due to some other cause than the possession of nerve, as the events of the last week show a lack of that particular quality.

A special committee of the Cabinet discussed the draft of the Irish Local Government bill Saturday. It is stated that the committee decided that an endeavor to carry the bill through the committee stage will not be possible until after Easter.

Chamberlain and Old Age Pensions.

Joseph Chamberlain means to lay his proposals on the subject of old age pensions before the House of Commons on the earliest possible occasion. He balloted for a place on Friday night, but did not succeed in getting a good one, and he has announced his intention of balloting again as soon as he possibly can.

WILL BE A STOPPAGE OF COAL PITS.

All to Be Closed Except in South Wales and Northumberland.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Information in the hands of the representatives of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain up to the present time goes to show that a stoppage of pits was resolved on at Manchester last week and will be made more general than has been represented. The federated districts include Yorkshire, Lancashire, North and South Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, North Wales, Leicestershire, Monmouthshire, and Cumberland. It is expected that in addition to these, Scotland will act in the federation, and, as the 87,000 Durham miners are to be locked out because they refused to concede 10 per cent reduction in their wages, it practically amounts to a stoppage of every important coal district except South Wales and Northumberland. It is believed that there is not so much coal stacked about the pits now as there has been for some years, probably not more than three or four days' supply. Meetings attended by 5,000 miners were held at Stucknell, Annesley, and the other important colliery centers in the Leen Valley and Nottinghamshire yesterday, to consider the wage question, and it was unanimously decided to hand in a notice next Wednesday to terminate all existing contracts and cease work on before March 12. At the conference yesterday between the executives and the Durham Miners and Coal Owners' Associations over the threatened lockout the following modified terms were given as an ultimatum: The men must accept an immediate 7½ per cent reduction, or 5 per cent now and 5 per cent May 1; failing which the whole of the collieries to be laid idle.

Shippers Want to Break Up the Unions.

A movement is on foot among shipping men to break up the seamen's and other allied unions. A committee is on the point of completing a gigantic scheme for the absorption of all the industries connected with shipping. The committee's overtures have met with marked success. They have found that the employers of labor in the different branches of the shipping industry are anxious to be rid of the present irksome conditions, by reason of which they find themselves greatly under the men's thumbs. The ship-builders are chafing under the continual strikes going on among the workmen they employ, on account of which, in many cases, they have been obliged to refuse long contracts for fear they would be forced to break them—a state of affairs threatening the ultimate removal of trade. Negotiations, which are also proceeding with firms on south and west coasts, promise to be speedily brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It is tacitly understood that when the details of the desired coöperation are finally settled, the Shipping Federation will throw off the mask and declare a war which shall decide the question of supremacy between the unions and the employers. Nearly all the employing firms engaged in the Thames shipping trades have applied for admittance to the organization, while the Federation's committee has just gained adhesion of the Tyneside engineers, Armstrong & Mitchell, and the Southeastern and the Chatham and Dover railway companies owning Channel steamboats and docks at Southampton.

Ireland's Snow-Storm Continues.

The latest dispatches from Ireland say that the snow-storm continues and that traffic on all the railway lines is greatly interrupted. In some parts of the country the snow is deep and several trains have become embedded in huge drifts. The Dublin and Queenstown line is blocked and it is doubtful if the mails for the United States will arrive on time for shipment by the steamers Aurania and Wisconsin, which are scheduled to sail from Queenstown for New York tomorrow. The postoffice authorities have given the steamship companies the option of not detaining their vessels at Queenstown if the mails are late.

Testimony in the Infanticide Case.

Mrs. Anne Montagu, the daughter-in-law of Lord Montagu, who is charged with murdering the infant of his daughter, was subjected to a private inquiry before the magistrates at Coleraine last night. The police sergeant who examined the premises after Mrs. Montagu was arrested testified that the room in which the child had been tied up was nine feet seven inches in height, and the space in which the child could have walked about was only six feet each way. The room has neither window nor fireplace. A doctor testified that the child died from suffocation. Mrs. Montagu was released in £700 bail.

How to Deal with Immigration.

The question of how to deal with the immigration of undesirable classes is becoming an important one in England. The latest noticeable contribution to the literature on the subject is a book by Wilkins, called "The Alien Invasion," with an introduction by the Bishop of Bedford. The writer promises to imitate the example of the United States with regard to the return of such immigrants that are not able to show ability to become self-supporting or whose character is bad. Steamship companies bringing such immigrants should not be allowed to land them. It is likely that the House of Commons will be called upon to deal with the matter shortly.

Foot and Mouth Disease Increasing.

The foot and mouth disease among cattle is increasing steadily and causing a rise in the price of meat, which is augmented by the demand for imported meats. The Board of Agriculture last evening issued a rigid caution to all owners, saying that the disease must be reported instantly when it appears and all persons dealing with diseased cattle are subject to thorough disinfection.

Public Assemblies in the Parks.

An important hearing will be had before Home Secretary Matthews Tuesday in regard to the right of public assembly in the London squares and parks. This question has been a mooted one ever since the memorable Trafalgar Square riots, and has been kept prominently before the people recently by the Socialists in holding meetings in defiance of the police every Sunday at World's End, Chelsea. John Morley, the Liberal statesman, the Rt. Hon. Hartley Fowler, M. P., and Sir Charles Russell will head the delegations which are to wait upon the Home Secretary and will act as their spokesman.

Fatal Explosion of Coal Gas.

An explosion of coal gas took place yesterday near Aberdare, Glamorganshire, which has been attended with fatal results, and several more lives are likely to be sacrificed by it. Sinking operations were going on at the Craig pit when the explosion took place, and one man was killed outright, while ten others were badly injured, and it is feared that some of them will not recover.

British National Chess Congress.

The British National Chess Congress to be held under the auspices of the British Chess Association at the British Chess club, King street, Covent Garden, London, will commence March 7 and conclude March 21. The program includes a national masters' tournament and the annual amateur championship tournament.

De Cobain's Seat to Be Declared Vacant.

De Cobain's seat for East Belfast in Parliament will be declared vacant Feb. 23 and a writ of election will be issued the following day. Three Unionist candidates will be in the field.

London Brevities.

Except for legacies to his chief employés William Henry Smith's fortune goes to members of his family.

There is no improvement in the condition of the Princess Margaret of Connaught. Dr. Reid, the Queen's physician from Osborne, is in attendance.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Sir Henry James as Attorney General to his Royal Highness in the place of Sir Charles Hall, who has been gazetted as Recorder to the City of London.

CLOUDLESS IS THE POLITICAL SKY.

Germany Convinced That Russia Could Not Interfere if France Goes to War.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The general view that obtains here of the European situation is that hardly within the memory of man has the political sky been more cloudless, nor the prospects of peace and contentment more bright. Germany is fully convinced that if France ever rushed into war it would be impossible for Russia to move in the matter, and one result of the Russian famine, which will only be felt in the course of the next two years, is that the financial distress of Russia will ultimately force it to make overtures to Germany, French capital being no longer at its disposal. Germany will be sure to ask for weighty concessions on the Russian side, and if Russia were to make overtures at the present moment they would certainly be received in an eminently friendly spirit, but the 3 per cent interest, which is all that, in view of its good credit, the German Government is justified in offering for German loans, is not enough to satisfy German investors, so that a Russian loan, if placed here at 4 per cent, would offer a more agreeable field for German capital, and the agitation against Russian paper would die away the moment the German Government was in a position to declare it safe or advisable for Germany to invest in Russian securities.

Negotiations with the Duke of Cumberland.

The facts regarding the Prussian Government's negotiations with the Duke of Cumberland are that they shall not bear upon the succession to the throne of Brunswick, but only relate to the private and legal claims of the Duke in that country, and there is a good prospect of a favorable issue, in which case the abrogation of the law sequestrating the Duke's property will be proposed and will doubtless be carried.

Forfeited Their $50,000 Security.

The English delegates, who have been arranging for the purchase of the Hamburg syndicate's concessions in South Africa, have ruptured the negotiations and forfeited their $50,000 security. This action of the delegates has been taken on the ground that they received information that Germany would allow the territories in question to fall into the hands of Great Britain.

Emperor Compliments the Fairy Satire.

The Emperor William has given an audience to the author, composer, and director of the fairy satire, "Das Heilige Lachen." In complimenting them upon the production of the piece, a rehearsal of which he recently witnessed, the Emperor thanked them for their work, and said he believed the play would assist in educating the young in a healthy and religious life.

Influenza Is Abating.

The influenza is abating in most of the German towns. In Munich the number of cases has fallen from 1,800 to 1,100 since the first week in February. The official report from Gratz states that last month there were 20,000 cases in that city, of which 492 were fatal.

Notes In and Around Berlin.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Prince Bismarck will attend the coming session of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet.

The great emporium known as the Kaiser Bazaar, which is in liquidation, was sold today for 14,500,000 marks.

In Central and Western Germany the severe cold and heavy snowfall offer frequent interruption to railway traffic, while the weather in the north of Germany is dry and mild, with but little snow.

RUSSIAN GRAIN CAN BE EXPORTED.

Prohibition Suspended in Favor of 158,700 Tons of Oats at Baltic Ports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The imperial prohibition of the exportation of grain is about to be suspended in favor of the owners of 10,000,000 poods, about 158,700 tons, of oats now lying at Baltic ports awaiting shipment.

Disease Killing the Salmon.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

EDINBURG, Feb. 21.—The salmon disease, which broke out in Annan, is on the increase and yesterday, when the river of that name was frozen over for a distance of several miles, these fish were observed lying dead under the ice. This result will seriously affect the fishing in the Solway Firth, from which the usual supply for the London market is drawn. It is not improbable, therefore, that the price of salmon and fish of the salmon kind will shortly rise to a considerable extent.

Mendoza Cortez Examined.

LISBON, Feb. 21.—Mendoza Cortes, President of the Lusitano Bank and a Peer of the realm, who was arrested recently, was today examined by the President of the House of Peers. At the conclusion of the examination he was taken back to the prison. His arrest was due to his inability to furnish guarantees to the amount of 200 contos of reis (about $220,000), lacking in the accounts of the bank.

Disastrous Storms in Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 21—Disastrous storms are reported throughout Spain. The Guadalquivir River and other rivers are rising rapidly. Much property has been undermined and destroyed. A train was derailed near Roseado today. One guard was killed and three others injured.

Henry M. Stanley in Melbourne.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MELBOURNE, Feb. 21.—Henry M. Stanley has returned here after having concluded a successful lecturing tour through New Zealand and Tasmania. He will give a farewell lecture here before he starts for England.

Cable Flashes.

The harbor works at Bizerta, Tunis, are almost completed.

Wiener's worsted mills at Lodz, Poland, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is 400,000 rubles.

A goods depot at Chiasso, a town on the St. Gothard railroad, on the frontier of Italy, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is 500,000 francs.

Mr. Eddy, the manager of the British and New South Wales Financial company, at Sydney, N. S. W., was convicted Friday last of defrauding the company and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A duel was fought at Madrid between the commandant of infantry and the editor of the *Corroe Militaria* in which the latter received a severe wound in the head.

TWO MEN ARE KILLED.

FATAL RESULT OF A BLOODY RIOT IN ARGENTINA.

Police Discharge Their Firearms at Civilians, Killing Two and Wounding Twenty-four—Luis Sanez Pena Certain to Be Elected President—Already Indorsed by Six of the Fourteen Provinces—President Montt Talks at a State Dinner—Col. Zerzedillo, Foreign Minister, in Brazil.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 21.—The entire country continues in a condition of great agitation over the approaching Presidential elections. The riots and frauds which disgraced the recent Congressional Sunday elections stirred up public indignation, which has increased as the investigation into the charges against the officials proceeded. At San Luis, the capital of the province of the same name, 425 miles northwest of Buenos Ayres, the disturbances were most serious. In a conflict between the police and members of the Radical party the former discharged their firearms at the crowd. After the firing had ceased it was found that twenty-four civilians had been wounded and two killed. A large number of persons were arrested and thrown into jail. They were treated harshly, not being permitted to communicate with their friends. The wounded, it is alleged, were left unattended for several hours, despite the fact that many of them were in danger of death.

Señor Trias was one of those killed. He died from a bullet wound inflicted by a policeman. Señor Salvedor Collao was also shot dead by the police. He was one of the foremost Radicals in San Luis and had a large following. His killing aroused a storm of indignation throughout the province.

The transparent frauds at the elections in San Luis are also causing bitter criticism. The cheating took place in almost all of the departments, and in nearly every instance was accompanied by rows which resulted in the killing or wounding of civilians by the police. This was especially the case in the Departments of Santa Rosa and Belgrano, where the police fired upon the people.

Dr. Alem of Buenos Ayres a short time ago preferred serious charges against Chief of Police Donovan, accusing him of having ordered his men to interfere in the Sunday elections. Donovan promptly issued an answer to Alem's charges, denying them and challenging the accuser to furnish proof. Alem accepted the challenge and said that he was perfectly able to substantiate his statements. He added that, not only did Donovan give the orders, but that they were carried out to the letter. Alem is now in prison, and there the matter rests for the present.

The elections in the province of Mendoza resulted in a victory for the combined Civic and Liberal parties.

Luis Sanez Pena Will Be Elected.

Luis Sanez Pena now appears certain of election as President of the Republic. He is popular with the people and the politicians are gradually rallying to his support. He has served with distinction in the army. When the war between Peru and Chile broke out he joined the Peruvian forces and was taken prisoner at the fall of Arica.

The report that President Pelligrini and Gen. Roca, former President, favor his candidacy is confirmed. It was said that Gen. Mitre, also an ex-President, was inclined to array himself on the side of Dr. Uriburn, and a large number of Mitristas, or followers of Mitre, hearing this rumor, believed that Mitre might be persuaded to change his mind in regard to running himself and set to work to prevail upon him to withdraw his letter of declination. Mitre, however, put a quietus to their efforts by once more emphatically refusing to be a candidate, and by declaring publicly that in his opinion Pena would triumph. The idea gains ground that Pena is the best candidate that can be selected. Several leading people are giving their support to the Vice-President, Dr. Lostra, but their advocacy of his claims does not appear to make much impression upon the populace.

Latest advices show that Pena's popularity is growing. The Radical party is most kindly disposed toward him. Of the fourteen provinces, six have already strongly declared in his favor. They are Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, Rio Ja, Tucuman, Santiago, and Santa Fe. In these provinces are included most of the principal cities and towns of the Republic.

Agreed Upon Pena at a Meeting.

A meeting of the committee to select a suitable candidate was held in Buenos Ayres last Thursday night. Gen. Mitre presided. The meeting cordially agreed upon Pena for President.

A large and enthusiastic meeting the other night declared against the abuses of the recent elections. The police have issued a denial of the stories that they fired upon the people. Dr. Lilied, a prominent member of the Radical party, asserts that he is a victim to police prosecution.

Word was received here today of great distress among the farming population of the Province of Mendoza, owing to the locust plague. Sixty per cent of the vines in the province have been destroyed by the pest.

The foreign Ministers' attention is now engaged upon points relative to the limits of Chile in a boundary question. It is stated that the difficulty between the Argentine Limitation Commission and Chile arises from a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the treaty fixing the boundary.

Orders have been issued to the corvette Argentine to sail on a secret trip.

The cruiser Twenty-fifth of May returned recently and was ordered to sail again. Its mission was kept quiet for a few days, but it has since transpired that it went down the Patagonian coast and seized three ships that were illegally loading guano.

The ship Benjamin Sewell has arrived from Vancouver.

Claudio Vicuna, the fugitive President of Chile, is still here, but resolutely refuses to be interviewed. He says that he adopted the same course with American and European newspapermen and does not feel at liberty to discuss the events in which he figured so prominently.

FRIENDLY WITH THE UNITED STATES

President Montt Talks at His Reception to the Consular Corps.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Feb. 21.—President Montt yesterday held a reception in honor of the consular corps. In the course of a pleasant conversation with United States Consul McCreery, the President said he was extremely glad the trouble between the United States and Chile had been settled. "I am hopeful," he added, "that it will be found practicable to maintain eternal friendship between the two republics."

The attorney for the Chileans convicted of assaulting the sailors of the Baltimore Oct. 16 asked for a rehearing of their cases and for a suspension of the passage of sentence until the matter had been reviewed by the Superior Court on various legal technicalities. The lawyer's motion was denied by the Procurator Fiscal.

That leniency is displayed by the present government toward Balmaceda's supporters is evidenced by the advantage which they take to print libelous and insulting articles in their papers against the new administration. The opposition papers, *Republica* and *Democracia*, have reappeared and contain virulent articles against the present government.

Scarcely a night passes in Santiago without a street riot between the Dictatorials, as the Balmacedists are still called, and the adherents of the victorious party. The army officers are continually subjected to insult in the most public thoroughfares. Matters have reached such a stage that the Santiago Judge of Crimes yesterday ordered the arrest of six members of Balmaceda's Congress. The car drivers Thursday night had a riot on their own account. They demolished several of the cars and assaulted officials of the company. Seven ringleaders of the riot were arrested and imprisoned. It is rumored that the government is about to adopt active measures to repress in the future these exhibitions of discontent, for which it is said no good reason exists.

The press of Valparaiso are discussing most seriously the frequency of late of railroad accidents and delays of trains. The telegraph line along the railroad between here and Santiago has also been often cut. The Director of the Railroads is making a stringent investigation of the matter. All efforts to discover the miscreants who tried to wreck President Montt's train by removing a rail have been unavailing. There is no clew either to the person or persons who saturated with kerosene the seat occupied by General Canto in the Pullman car.

Tenders have been called from the local banks for $10,000,000 to replace Balmaceda's note issues. Col. North's bank has placed $500,000 at the Chilean Government's disposal. His loan has been accepted. This is falling in line with the Chilean banks. These loans will bear five per cent interest and Balmaceda's notes will be retired to the amount of $10,000,000. The banks will deposit the bonds as guarantees of their own present issue.

Much comment has been caused here relative to statements in American newspapers just received by mail that the Chileans entertain animosity toward the people of the United States. Leading Chileans desire to contradict these stories, and declare that their feeling toward Americans is just opposite to what it has been represented.

Now that the diplomatic questions between the two republics have been amicably arranged the Chilean officials are examining the cablegrams sent to the United States and Europe for some time past in order to ascertain the authors of the sensational and false messages that have been published in regard to Chile and the United States.

The French Minister, M. Bacourt, has written his government denying Thompson's story to the London *Times* that the Minister was engaged in pushing the Dreyfus claims upon Chile.

The British warship War Sprite is about to sail for California by way of Callao and the Sandwich Islands.

The steamer Spartan, bought in England in behalf of the late Junta, has been accepted by the present government as a transport, and will leave Liverpool at once for Chile.

The government has ordered a process to be drawn against Capt. Gorin, who, together with Gen. Valasquez, is now aboard the corvette O'Higgins.

The incendiary fires in Santiago are now so numerous that it is thought a second secret society of firebugs is at work. Active steps have been taken to light Valparaiso and Santiago with electricity. These municipalities will probably call for bids, and this would seem to afford an excellent chance for an American concern, especially in Santiago, where a large water-power is available.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Col. Zerzedillo Appointed to That Position in Brazil.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21.—Col. Zerzedillo has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. His selection does not seem to afford complete satisfaction, as it is reported from Buenos Ayres that Dr. Assiz Brazil, Minister to Argentine, has resigned his post owing to the appointment. Dr. Brazil is a power in Rio Grande do Sul, and was one of the Junta formed there to depose Dictator Fonseca. The government has taken energetic measures to suppress the latest revolt in Rio Grande do Sul. The deposing of the Governor of Cear was a podular movement. He has been replaced by the Chief of Garrison Geyarra at Fortelza. The cruiser Paranbyba has left here for the purpose of restoring order. Advices from Montevideo state that the transport Roxbury, with coal for the Philadelphia, arrived there Feb. 18 and confirmed the report of a revolution in Motto Grosso. The Governor was deposed and Lieut.-Col. Benedicto assumed temporary control of the office. The change in government occurred without bloodshed. The story that Fonseca is seriously ill is confirmed.

Yellow-fever still rages at Santos. It is said that there are seventy-three ships there whose crews have deserted through fear of catching the dread disease. The state of affairs here is not so dismal, but bad enough for all that. During last December the Rio Janeiro death rate was as follows: Yellow-fever, 198; small-pox, 274; beriberi, 15.

The cruiser Almirante Barrios has started on a tour of instruction around the world.

Latest advices from Ceara say that everything is now quiet and that the deposed Governor has left the State for this city.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT OBE.

He Hopes the Threatened Financial Crisis May Be Averted.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 21.—President Obe's message opening Congress expresses hope of preventing the threatened financial crisis. He declares that every effort will be made to prevent disorder and defeat those who are endeavoring to foment trouble.

Gen. Flores, who was arrested for publishing a seditious letter, has been released after the trial by military law.

In the Department of Durango armed robbers are pilfering from farm-houses. The police pursued one band and captured forty. The attitude of military chiefs is causing the government anxiety. An epidemic of dysentery has attacked all those quarantined on Flores Island.

MASS-MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

They Protest Against the Postponement of the Public Works.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—A mass-meeting of the unemployed was held Friday afternoon to protest against the postponement by the Reichsrath of the public works to be executed in Vienna as proposed by the government. Three hundred people were present and many more were unable to find room in the building in which the meeting was held. One of the speakers said: "It is not our wish to simply get up a demonstration; what we want is to make it clear to those responsible for the welfare of the empire that the present miserable condition of the working classes can no longer be endured." Another speaker said: "It makes no difference to us whether we die by starvation or by the bayonet." A third speaker said amid vociferous cheering: "The stern voice of hunger will at last compel the unemployed to demand work peremptorily, instead of humbly begging for it."

World's Fair Action in Austria.

The Marquis of Becquehem, Minister of Commerce, presided today over a meeting of the Central Commission on the Chicago World's Fair and announced that the Austrian Consul in New York, Herr Palitschek, had been appointed Austrian Commissary for the Exhibition. The Minister, in a speech setting forth the advantages of a good display at the Fair, expressed the warmest hope that Austria-Hungary would be well represented. Four new committees—namely: Executive, Installation, Finance, and Transportation, were formed, and a Committee on Art will shortly be announced.

Bolivian Indians on the Warpath.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA PAZ, Feb. 21.—At Huairo, in the Peruvian Department of Ayacucho, Bolivian Indians have attacked a number of farm houses. The inhabitants took refuge within doors and sustained a long fight with their enemies. Before the savages had forced an entrance, two regiments from Ayacucho, the capital of the department, arrived and routed the redskins, killing twelve of their number and wounding three others. Advices from other parts of the State tell of Indian outbreaks and the massacre of a number of missionaries and settlers.

The Bolivian Government has issued a decree inviting bids for the construction of a railroad from Oruro to La Paz.

Possible Ministerial Crisis in Norway.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 21.—The continuance in power of the Steen Ministry appears to be threatened, as the King positively insists on the question of the creating of special Norwegian Consulates abroad being discussed, not by the Norwegian Consul of States, but by the United States Consuls of Sweden and Norway. If the King adheres to his decision a ministerial crisis will be unavoidable.

Sailed for Barbadoes.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 21.—The Philadelphia and the Concord sailed for Barbadoes Friday.

How German Railway Men Are Paid.

An official list has just been published of the wages paid in Germany to the whole of the railway employés on the state railways in that empire, beginning at the Presidents of Direction, of whom there are eleven, down to the brakesmen and the poorer officials. These Presidents do not reap colossal wealth, their pay being a little over £500 a year only; and this is by a long way the highest salary paid upon the railway. Telegraph inspectors, of whom there are only eighteen, get from £150 to £200; bookkeepers and secretaries, £100 to £180; ticket stampers and office clerks, from £50 to £75; porters, or rather portiers, and ticket guards, £40 to £60 a year; and the artisans and enginedrivers get but very poor pay indeed compared to the pay on our English railways. Drivers and the electric machinists get from £90 to £100 a year the highest—that is, not over £2 a week; stokers and assistants and this class of helpers, from £1 a week to 28s, and the semi-guard porters, who sit in their greatcoats in all weathers on the top of the train, get but from £40 to £60 a year.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FINISHED HIM EASILY

JACK BAKER'S DECISIVE VICTORY OVER CHARLES VOIGHT.

Two-Ounce Gloves Do Quick and Effective Service in a Sunday Morning Battle on the South Side—"The Arkansas Kid" Matched Against George Hilton, a 16-Year-Old Boy—Making Ready for the Approaching Racing Season—Trainers Already at Work in the South.

Jack Baker, the Chicago middleweight, knocked out Charles Voight, a local celebrity, yesterday morning. The fight only lasted three rounds, and was fierce from beginning to end. Baker proved too much for his opponent, and before time was called on the third round he had knocked him senseless.

Over 150 persons witnessed the fight. Marquis of Queensberry rules governed, two-ounce gloves were used, and the ring was pitched in a hall not over three miles from Madison street, on the South Side. Billy Cranston was referee and timekeeper and Louis Azelt looked after the men. The fight between Baker and Voight was arranged about two months ago, and was for $250 a side and gate receipts. Robert Merceys backed Baker, and Tom Fallon looked after the interests of Voight. It was nearly 2 o'clock before all the principals were on hand. To fill in time "Kid" McMillan bested Louis Azell in a three-round go. Baker and Voight entered the ring stripped to the waist. Both were in fine condition and both meant business. Baker weighed 138 pounds and Voight 145. When time was called both toed the scratch briskly and sparred for an opening. Baker found one and landed a heavy blow on Voight's jaw, stunning him for a second. He followed it up and pounded Voight all around the ring, knocking him against the ropes. If time had not been called he probably would have knocked him out in the first round.

When time was called for the second round Voight showed signs of weakening. He was very cautious. Both sparred carefully for a while, and then Baker forced the fighting. Voight seemed unable to reach Baker, who landed blow after blow in rapid succession on Voight's face and chest. Voight clinched and the referee called time.

Voight staggered slightly when he came up for the third round. As soon as time was called Baker went in with a rush, and sent home a right hander on Voight's jaw, knocking him down. Voight found his feet just in time to meet another right hander in the same place, which settled the fight, knocking Voight out completely. The purse and gate receipts were given to Baker, and a collection was taken up for Voight.

George Hilton and George Coryea then sparred six three-minute rounds. Hilton is but 16 years old, while Coryea is 22. Hilton had the best of the match all the way through, knocking Coryea about as he pleased. The referee awarded Hilton the fight and the purse of $50. Hilton was then matched to fight Finnick, the "Arkansaw Kid." The battle will be to a finish, and will come off in two weeks.

OUTLOOK FOR THE RACING SEASON.

Beginning to Gallop the Flyers—Last Year's Champions Gone Wrong.

The racing season is almost on. Trainers are commencing to gallop their horses in California and the South, and even in the East things are commencing to assume an appearance of life about the stables. The declarations for the Brooklyn and Suburban handicap are due, and as soon as they are announced the winter books will send out their quotations for the dear public to nibble at. Longstreet will probably be the opening favorite in both events.

It is too bad that the legs of both the equine champions of last year, Longstreet and Tenny, are under suspicion, and neither may get to a race. Reports from Tenny's training quarters are conflicting. Pulsifer clothes his affairs in a garb of secrecy, and divulges nothing about the doings of his stable, so that none of the reports are official. One Eastern writer declares in the most emphatic terms that Tenny cannot be gotten to a gallop, let alone a race, while others are just as emphatic that he will be seen at the post for the Brooklyn Handicap. In the meantime the dear public can pay its money and take its choice. Longstreet moves sound enough, but walking under the sheds and being tried out under the watch are two different matters. Between shed walking and racing there are some trying ordeals for a dickey leg, and last year's champion may never see the post again. It would be a pity to see both Tenny and Longstreet retired before the gates of Gravesend are opened to the public.

Here is the *Spirit of the Times'* estimate of Tenny:

"Tenny has been having a pretty severe time of it this winter with the blisters that have been applied to his 'understandings,' and naturally does not yet look as well as we may hope to see this erratic but good race-horse later on. The course he has been through has been pretty hard, and the natural consequence is that not only do his legs show palpable signs of what has been done to them but that the pain and worry of the blisters have kept him from putting on as much flesh as he would have otherwise. Any prediction as to what may be expected of him a little later would be not only absurd but impossible at the present time. When the blisters have done their work and the horse has had a fair chance to recuperate he will look as different as chalk to cheese. It will be remembered that last spring plentiful tears were shed over the 'breakdown' of this 'champion of the turf.' Donovan was represented as bewailing the irreparable loss, while the stable boys raised a sympathetic howl, and yet the 'broken down' horse won the Brooklyn Handicap. He does not at the present time look as if he would do it again, but that amounts to nothing."

Eastern turf writers are very sweet on Billy Lakeland's colt, Victory. He is said to have developed into a grand looking individual, having wintered splendidly. Those who remember the imposing manner in which he bowled over His Highness at equal weights are willing to believe anything possible to this youngster in skillful hands like Lakeland's.

A horseman who has been at the Magnolia track, Mobile, reports Corrigan's horses in fine shape. There has not been a case of sickness in the stable, and, as the work has so far been light, all the horses are high in flesh. Phil Dwyer is said to have developed into the grandest 3-year-old in training in the South. Last spring Corrigan thought him better than Huron, and backed him in the first race the pair met in to his cost. He never reached Huron's form, but with the improvement for which the Longfellows are noted as they grow older he may be a more useful colt than Huron this season. Riley, who was punch-fired last fall, is in grand shape, and it will take a ton of weight to stop him in the big handicaps in the West this year.

Capt. Sam Brown's horses are at the Bascombe track, a few miles from Mobile. They are all in good shape. Senorita, who is entered in the Washington Park stakes, has plenty of flesh on her, and old Blue Wing looks as though he might stand another preparation. It is doubtful, however, whether he will. At Memphis the horses have commenced galloping. The stables wintering there are J. D. Patton's, James E. Pepper's, Avondale Stables, Scroggan Bros.', P. Dunne's, Cushing & Orth's, Gambrinus Stables, P. Corrigan's, W. J. Widener's, W. H. E. Smith's, J. W. Levy's, Sam Oppenheimer's, C. Weatherford's, W. G. Cannon's, Lakeland Stables, Tom Kiley's, Marsh & Burrow's, C. P. Fink's, Charter Oak Grove Stables, C. Porter & Co.'s, Whittaker & Parish's, J. J. Coughlin's, New Memphis Stable, C. A. Duke's, James Griffin's, W. M. Mulkey's, Armstrong & Merriman's, Suisum Stables, J. M. Brown & Co.'s, and Ruddy Bros.'

Some time ago THE TRIBUNE called attention to the fact that one of the direct results of the conflict of dates in the West would be a scarcity of good jockeys. There are but two tracks open now, yet the following letter sent out by the East St. Louis clubs to the leading jockeys at New Orleans explains itself:

"We are having a splendid meeting, large crowds, plenty of money and horses, but a shortage in good boys. We have races every day and from five to eight entries. A good boy can make from $50 to $60 per day here, and we are very anxious to have you come. The attendance averages 3,000 per day and we have twelve bookmakers on."

The effect of the scarcity of good riders can be imagined when St. Louis, Latonia, Garfield, and Hawthorne have their gates open at the same time.

Stein Signs With Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Brooklyn baseball club has signed another pitcher. His name is Stein, who pitched for a time with the Chicago team. He will undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to the Brooklyn team, as he is considered to be a good twirler.

Turf Notes.

Reporter has been declared out of the Suburban.

Tom Kiley's 2-year-old, The King, by The Rake, is showing fast work at Memphis.

Ed Corrigan has bred Hinda and Miss Bowling to Riley and will breed Helter Skelter.

August Belmont's mare Kira, in foal to Brag, died last Tuesday at the Nursery Stud.

Robespierre and Oklahoma Kid have been fired, and it is thought they will both stand up.

The old jumper, Winslow, has been sent to Guttenberg to take part in the hurdle races there.

Bryon McClelland thinks he has a Suburban winner in Bermuda. His chance is certainly above the average.

Charles Fleischman, the Cincinnati millionaire, and a new-comer on the turf, has named the fillies in his stable after prominent society women of the Queen City.

The old campaigners, Poteen and Ed Mack, who have both been laid up some time for repairs, have been put in training at East St. Louis.

Old Glenhall is in training again at Memphis. Two years ago he only had one good leg under him. Perhaps that is gone by this time.

Foxhall Keene has finally succeeded in securing by transfer the services of many of the most fashionable English stallions for his twenty-one mares which he purchased, and he now has them all booked to the various famous sires, to some of which he has secured as many as four subscriptions. The list is as follows: To Barcaldine, four subscriptions; to Wisdom and St. Serf, each three; to Morian, two, and to Hampton, Amphion, Chittabob, Royal Hampton, and Galliard, each one. Other sires of renown have been secured for the remaining mares.

The *Spirit of the Times* takes this fling at Penny: "Rancocas and Blitzen met twice during the last week and each defeated the other, nor is there anything remarkable in this; the remarkable part of the affair being that when Rancocas was favorite Blitzen beat him, and that when Blitzen was favorite he succumbed to Rancocas; and the still more remarkable part of it is Jockey Hughey Penny first had the mount on one and then on the other, that the horse which he rode was in both instances the favorite, and both times the loser."

Johnson Defeats Al Garcia.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—A prize fight took place this morning in St. Bernard Parish between Charles Johnson, who fought Andy Bowen to a draw two years ago, and Al Garcia, a local amateur. Charley Johnson knocked his opponent out in four rounds. A large crowd witnessed the mill.

BASEBALL MATTERS BRIGHTENING.

President Young's Opinion on the Situation—Work of the Next Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—President Young says that baseball matters are brightening up considerably and he is commencing to see light ahead. The league meeting March 1 President Young regards as a most important one, as it will surely promulgate a new national agreement. The brainiest and best men in America will be present, including I. C. Krauthoff and J. A. Williams of the Western League, Mr. C. D. White of the Eastern Association, and Messrs. Rogers, Phelps, and Young of the league. This agreement meeting will be followed on March 2 with that of the Schedule committee, when the question of dates and the number of games for the year will be determined on, and the mooted Sunday question will come up. It is expected that St. Louis, Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Washington will be given permission to play such games, though the others are against it. In speaking of the questions that will come up from several of the teams for unfair treatment President Young observed that he would be willing for every club that imagined it had a grievance to present it at the coming meeting, as he is confident his course will be unanimously approved. Then, too, the amended rules, as arranged by Harry Wright, will come up, the principal one being the one changing the rule governing the pitching so as to allow the pitcher but three called balls before a batsman takes his base on balls. The object is to aid the batting.

ENGLISH SPARROWS AS TARGETS.

Washington Gun Club Will Try Them from the Traps—Good Points.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Near this city tomorrow several gentlemen interested in trap shooting will experiment with English sparrows as targets. Several hundred of the birds have been trapped and a number of gentlemen members of the Washington gun clubs have promised to attend and shoot. It is said that out West these birds have frequently been utilized as targets in trap-shooting and that they served the purpose excellently. The experiment tomorrow, however, will be the first affair of this kind in this section. In speaking of the matter a gentleman who has shot them in trap-shooting said:

"The English sparrow makes an excellent substitute for both the live and clay pigeons in every respect. He is very active, a rapid flyer, and invariably flies away from the domestic pigeon, which very often flies toward the shooter. Another very strong reason for the substitution of the English sparrow as a target is that he is small, thereby insuring better marksmanship in the end. As the bird is a regular nuisance his destruction would really be in the nature of a lasting benefit to the country."

Prospects of Washington's Bench Show.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The coming Bench Show of the Washington City Kennel club is already an assured success. Everything is progressing favorably and at least 1,000 fine animals will be on exhibition. A feature of the show will be the large exhibit of Washington sporting dogs. Another feature will be the large number of dogs entered by ladies prominent in Washington society.

Will Play Chess by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A match on ten boards, to be played by telegraph, will shortly be begun between the Manhattan Chess club and the Chess, Checker, and Whist club of New Orleans.

General Sporting Notes.

Steve Farrell, the sprinter, has sailed for England.

Charley Jones has been offered a berth as umpire in the Western League, and will probably accept.

Charley Bassett refuses to sign with New York. He wants an increase of salary, which he will not get.

Omaha has grown enthusiastic over the prospect of having baseball there again this season. Cleveland will open the season there.

Eugene Kneebone of Melbourne has made new records in throwing the 56-pound hammer. Kneebone, standing, threw the weight 29 feet 4 inches, and, taking a turn, 33 feet 3½ inches.

Brindoff, the German champion, will shortly sail for America to wrestle Roeber for £200. Brindoff stands nearly six feet in height, and weighs nearly 210 pounds. He is the recognized champion of Germany. Robmet, the "Terror of France," will accompany him.

It is said that Corbett's share of the gate receipts of the recent boxing show at Madison Square Garden was $2,000. His manager's share is placed at $4,000. This is probably one of the reasons why prize-fighters do not get rich as fast as the public is led to believe.

ATTEMPTED TO BURN THE BUILDING.

Fire Started in the Loft of a Business Block—Charged to Gamblers.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A sensational attempt was made last night to burn the photographic studio of A. C. Campbell and but for a peculiar and unlooked-for circumstance would have been successful. That it was premeditated and borne of malice is unquestioned. The rear door of the building was pried open and the fire started in a small loft used for storing picture frames. The loft is reached by a step-ladder kept in the gallery for that purpose and contains a small door, the only opening. Just inside this opening the fire was located, but the incendiary lost his cunning at the last moment and closed the door, shutting off any possible draught, which alone prevented the fire from extending.

Mr. Campbell visited the gallery early this morning by appointment and found the rooms full of smoke. The fire was still smoldering and had partly burned through the ceiling floor. Mr. Campbell declines to make any accusations, but many citizens are free in charging the matter to one or more of the gang of gamblers arrested Friday last. The gambling-rooms that were raided are on the same floor in the building in which Mr. Campbell lives, and the persons arrested charge Campbell with being the instigator of their arrest.

The building is in the heart of the business center, and there is no calculating the amount of damage that might have resulted had the fire fiends not been foiled in their dastardly attempts. The greatest indignation is expressed over the matter.

SHOT DURING A ROW IN A SALOON.

A Tug Master May Die as the Result of a Quarrel with the Proprietor.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Capt. Charles Sutherland, formerly a saloon-keeper of this place and now master and owner of the tug McGordon, was shot last night in a saloon row by E. B. Strauble, owner of the saloon. He was shot in the head, the bullet being still in the brain. He cannot live through the night. They are both old residents of the place. Strauble's wife was a participant in the row and is under arrest with her husband.

J. C. Fowler Held Under Bonds.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—J. C. Fowler, son of E. Fowler of Buffalo, N. Y., was arrested here this afternoon and held under bonds upon a serious charge preferred by Miss Lovett Daniels. Young Fowler is prominent in society circles, and is engaged to be married to an Anderson young lady. His father is one of the owners of the Iron and Bolt Works of this place. Young Fowler came here about six months ago to take a place in the factory.

The Reason.

"Weren't the De Veres and the De Lasees excessively polite to each other at the reception last night?"

"Yes; they are bitter enemies, you know."—*New York Press.*

WHAT GOV. FIFER SAID

HIS SPEECH TO THE FARMERS OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

He Was Once One of Them, and So Knows the Burdens Under Which They Labor—Praise for England, but Condemnation of Its Land System—The Republican Form of Government for Cities Is Pronounced a Failure—Opinion of the Condition of Chicago.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—An effort was made today to secure a verbatim report of the speech of Gov. Fifer last Friday at the Eighth Congressional farmers' convention, held under the auspices of the Will County Farmers' Institute. Careful inquiry revealed the fact that no such report was taken. Representatives of the Joliet dailies, however, were present and took copious notes. Personal interviews with these men and a careful collation of the notes they took show the speech to be as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Ten days ago I was invited here to address the farmers of the Eighth Congressional District. My official duties were worrying me so at the time that I gave this stereotyped reply, that other engagements prevented. My friend Stricker, here at my right, however, went ahead and billed me for a speech. Right here I will take you into my confidence and tell you that I have other things that worry me as much as my official duty, and I am frank to say that that is the reason why I came, and as I look into your intelligent faces I want to say that I am glad that I came and that if I had staid the loss would have been mine and not yours.

I am somewhat embarrassed today, and my remarks will be rambling, as I am without fixed ammunition, as we used to say on the frontier. I am in the position of the manager of a concert troupe in a frontier town where the audience wear revolvers. There was some hitch in the program, and, to make things run smoothly and prevent accidents, they printed signs and hung them up: "Please don't shoot the pianist; she is doing the best she can." I am not foolish enough to suppose that I can enlighten you farmers of the Eighth Congressional District, although I was once a farmer myself. I have plowed, and harvested, and gathered corn, and gone to district school in winter, and had the same experience that Ingersoll told of when they lived in slab houses, carried water from a slough well a half a mile, and fenced 160 acres with two yellow dogs and a club.

Changes Which Have Come.

Great changes have taken place since then, and as a progressive farmer I am behind the times. There are two classes of people in our country who never had a fair shake, the farmer and the Chinaman. The latter because he has no vote and the former because for 100 years he has had to bear the burdens which the vote brings. He has stood at the basis of prosperity and always got the worst of it. The English corn law, with the ancient feudal system, is the most infamous in its injustice to the farming class that history tells of. Under that system the title to all real estate was in the Crown or King, who parcelled it out to Lords, Dukes and so forth and they let it to the common people who did their drudgery. Their condition was not as good as that of the African slave. It was a nice arrangement for those at the top. So low were the people that they had to attend the Lords as vassals when they went to war, and passed hands in the transfer of real estate like the fences. Men were plenty, land was scarce. It was owned by the few. It was sought to plant this feudal system in the South, and notably in the States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, but thank God it wouldn't grow. The law of primogeniture built up an aristocracy in England and the land was in the hands of the fitted few.

England's Work for Civilization.

I don't want to criticise England except in this respect. England has done more for civilization and progress in the world than any other nation. It is the John L. Sullivan among the nations of the earth and has lifted humanity more than any other government. It has an unrivaled literature, and is unrivaled by any other nation except Germany in the progress of its arts and its sciences. But I do not want to get my plowshare too deep. I want to stick to the land system of England. Wherever you see a progressive people they own their homes. The people of this country did not want the European land system here. The English land system is one that lasts. It is because the titled owners have large investments and are content with small percentages of profit. They spend their winters in attending balls and in the spring go to their estates and ride horseback and walk through the forests, enjoy the fresh air, and keep close to nature. This is characteristic of men and women alike.

Investments in real estate there don't pay 2 per cent. The people don't care for greater wealth. They have all they desire. All they want is to be supported in magnificence. To illustrate this I may cite the case of a man owning 50,000 acres of land. He, like the rest of the landowners, is a politician. After supplying themselves with the profits of the land the balance goes to the tenants. That is the rule, and the smaller owners, those who, for instance, own 500 acres, fare harder. In France the system is different. The peasants own the land. They have their gardens and their poultry and ship their products to this country. Transfers in land there are more frequent. So much so that it is difficult to get a good title. I prefer the French system to the English, but before all I prefer the American system. Our ancestors didn't like the system in Europe and came here and landed at Plymouth Rock and acquired land possessions for themselves.

Virtue of Owning a Home.

If you want to make a man loyal, patriotic, and a good citizen, one who will fight for his country as he would for his home, give him a house to own and to work for. It was not long after our ancestors came from England to establish their homes in the New World till the English fleets and armies followed. We were getting too independent for the aristocracy and titled rulers of England and it sought to adopt the same system in this country that prevailed so long in England. The people rebelled. Seven years of war followed. Washington did not have a regularly appointed and drilled army. It was a sort of foot-race and the only two decisive victories scored were by farmers.

I want to stick Saratoga and Yorktown to the farmer and give you all the credit. Our people fought under adverse circumstances, but finally triumphed. We were an agricultural people and a poor people. The farmers always have been poor in all ages. They were raised in squalor. Some people call it "squaller." I was raised in "squaller" myself and know what it means.

The Farmer Has Nothing to Spare.

I don't mean by this that our farmers are in distress, and what I mean is that there is no great concentration among the farming class. They are as rich as they ought to be, but you can't raise a subscription among the farmers as they did in Chicago for the World's Fair. They have nothing to spare, nothing to give away; so they are always poor. To have great wealth you must have railroads, warehouses, canals, and factories. Our forefathers didn't have these, hence they were poorer than we are. We did not have the means in Revolutionary times to equip navies, furnish railroads, and fit out armies. We had no skilled artisans, no facilities to compete with Europe. If we had, the Revolutionary war, instead of lasting seven years, would have ended in six months and the war of 1812 in six weeks. There were more men killed in the single battle of Gettysburg than were killed in all the battles before that time. Yes, twofold more.

The first great step in our national progress was the establishment of independence, which was another foot-race, only one decisive victory being won by Gen. Jackson at New Orleans after peace had been declared. A second great step was the acquiring of the great Northwest Territory as far as the Mississippi, and I want to tell you farmers to go down to Kaskaskia and learn a little of the history which won for us this great and fertile tracts of land for our farmers. The British were fitting out expeditions and making alliances with the Indians to capture the pioneer settlements and hold this valuable tract of land. The capture of Vincennes and Kaskaskia by Gen. Roger C. Clark won for us this great territory. He made the first demand ever known in America for an immediate and unconditional surrender. This is a little secret history that you don't find in the books. He sent for reinforcements, stating that if we did not go and take the British they would come and take us. He got no reinforcements, but he captured the British and the Northwest was ours. At that time France owned all west of the Mississippi River, and the next step in our great progress was the purchase from France of Louisiana, embracing all that vast area.

Our country was filling up. The Pacific schooners of the farmers were seen moving westward year in and year out. The tide of emigration was pouring in from the East. Emigration continued to the West. Railroads were built, towns and cities sprang up, and this great Anglo-Saxon pushing, grasping people soon filled up our vast domain.

Whither Are We Tending?

Whither are we tending? We have reached the limit, will we continue till we acquire Canada and Mexico for you farmers? No longer do we see the farmer with his old schooner coming West and settling along the fringe of the groves, afraid to venture out upon the prairies, those vast oceans of fertility that are all now occupied. The time is past when men haul corn fifty miles and get 40 cents a bushel for it, and sell their pork for $2.50 a hundred. Now we have the railroad facilities, the express trains, the sleeping coaches. The farmer can go with his produce and take his family in a palace car. Should anything happen him the click of the telegraph will bring to his side his friends, when before it would take weeks and months to reach them. How all is changed. While we have passed them we are confronted with more serious dangers than they had to deal with.

At the beginning of the late war we had 31,000,000 population. That was the time when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter. Now we have over 62,000,000, more than double.

The land in the West is all gone. The West has served as a great safety valve to the Nation. But our population has increased so marvelously that there is no more West to go to. What in God's name is going to become of us? Up to the present time conditions have been favorable for progress and prosperity, but there is now no West to emigrate to. It is all gone. all gone. Advise every man who has forty acres of land in Illinois to stay on it. It is worth $150 an acre.

Some of the Dark Phases.

I don't want to draw any dark pictures. I get the blues sometimes and you tell it from my complexion and my temperament. I love my country. I don't want to look on any gloomy pictures, but when this country wants the remnant of my life the sacrifice is ready. When it comes to the changes that will be required they will be made. The agricultural communities are easily governed. You never hear election frauds attempted in the country. It is in the large cities where the danger lies.

Republican form of government in our great cities is a practical failure, and it was so admitted by the framers of the Illinois Constitution of 1870, when they gave the Governor great powers in the appointment of certain officers, such as Justices of the Peace and Park Commissioners. If we ever lose our liberties it will come through the evil influences of municipal misrule. Large cities are not favorable for the raising of good men and women.

If you want to see where we are drifting I ask you go to Chicago and other great cities, and there you will find the climax. Then, too, across the waters and see what kind of institutions centuries of civilization have produced. What is the spectacle? A so-called republic in France, a limited monarchy in England, a kingdom in Italy, an empire in Germany, a despotism in Russia. Are things not being driven along the same line here? We have the same blood, the same people. Will we lose our republican form of government and take on a stronger one?

The Government Will Fall.

Just so certain as I stand here this government will fall. Great increase in wealth leads to luxury, luxury to weaknes, and weakness to lapse. What are the safeguards? I have a remedy. I see a rift. It is in the educational and land system. Our land should not be entailed or tied up longer than two generations. Keep your boys and girls at home. The farm has produced all our great business-men and our greatest professional men, our bank and railroad presidents, and distinguished lights. I do not say this to flatter you or discourage those who stay on the farm.

You know the story of the boy who went to Chicago. Was found in an elegant office, and when asked what he was doing, said he was spending his time advising boys to stay on the farm. Farm life should be made attractive. Give the boys inducements to stay at home. Buy them buggies to take their girls riding. You old farmers should not be so stingy as to only give them 50 cents a year to go to the county fair. If your girl wants money give it to her. If she wants to go to school send her, if she wants a piano buy it for her. And so advance and beautify your homes that your children will have no desire to go to the city.

My life has reached every level and sphere of the average life and the difference between the brickyard and the executive mansion is not worth dying for. O, how tired I get of the political life and how refreshing it is to get among the people after standing in the whirlwind of political criticism. And I remember once on board ship, off the coast of Cape Hatteras, I became scared and went below. When I saw the fireman shoveling coal into the great furnaces and their tremendous engines shoving the ship through the surging waves I took courage and felt safe. So I often falter up in the cruel blasts of political criticism.

But when I get down among the honest masses, God bless them, they are as true as the needle to the pole. I take courage for the community and her institutions. Lincoln said "you can fool some of the people all of the time, all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." I am sorry to see these old pioneers passing away. They had the right timber in them. They were founders of great families and great commonwealths and of all the prosperity with which you are now surrounded. They secured for us the precious rights of civil and religious liberty.

War of Morality Against Immorality.

I see a war approaching, a war of morality against immorality, of religion against irreligion, a war not of bullets but of ideas. If our people are strong and courageous the battle will be won, but if not some Macaulay will write the decline and downfall of this republic, the best ever established. Let me say to you guard well your liberties, and especially your moral growth—your last and best hope. Preserve it for your own happiness and for your children who come after you.

HE DID NOT AUTHORIZE IT.

Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin Explains His Utterances.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The following telegram has been received from ex-Gov. Hoard in response to an inquiry as to the authenticity of the interview credited to him:

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Feb. 20.—In answer to your inquiry I will say that the statement published purporting to have been made by me was not authorized. In a purely private and personal way I have expressed great regret that when the House substitute for Senate bill 98 in the Fifty-first Congress reached the Senate Wisconsin's Senators did not come to the rescue of the dairy interests of their State and the whole country. Indeed, not one member of that body seemed to care a fig for these interests, and no voice was raised in their defense.

So far as the late compulsory education issue in Wisconsin is concerned, with the exception of a few unimportant errors in statement, the pretended interview but repeats what I have said in public and private many times. W. D. HOARD.

LOUCKS ATTACKS THE COMBINATIONS.

He Says All Who Approve the National Union Are Against the Alliance.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 21.—H. L. Loucks, President of the South Dakota Farmers' Alliance, Vice-President of the National Alliance, and editor of the *Ruralist*, the official organ of the State Alliance, left here today to attend the St. Louis labor conference. In his paper Loucks gave an extended editorial concerning the National Union company and National Cordage company scheme and its connection with the Alliance. He accuses all who approve the scheme of being opponents of the Alliance and always on the side of monopoly and defies any paper included in his denunciation to reproduce a single editorial refuting the charge. He continues:

The elevator combine of the Northwest bleeds the farmer of a dollar for every cent that the National Cordage company bleeds them of, and yet now while attempts are being made to throttle this monster in Congress these same guardians of the dear farmers are defending the monster. If these same papers believe their statement that the National Union was an appendage of the National Cordage company, they would be the same fawning, cringing, subservient sycophants at their feet that they are of the other combines. It is because it points to a break in monopoly lines that they expose it.

BRUCE MAY BE A DELEGATE.

He Writes Declining the Honor, but Will Probably Be Chosen.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Hon. B. K. Bruce arrived from Washington this evening to attend the State Republican convention, which meets Tuesday to elect eighteen delegates to the Minneapolis convention. Mr. Bruce has written his Mississippi friends declining to be a delegate from the State at large, but they have determined to send him any way along with the Hon. J. R. Lynch. The State Executive committee, which is favorable to Bruce and Lynch against Hill and Willberly, meets tomorrow to decide on the delegates, and the program is to insist on Mr. Bruce heading the delegation. He has the matter under consideration tonight, and it is thought he cannot resist the influence being brought to bear to secure his acceptance.

Wharf Would Vote for Cullom.

OLNEY, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 18 your correspondent from this city stated that I had received the instructions of Richland County for delegate to the National Republican convention, which statement was correct. The correspondent added that I was a pronounced anti-Cullom candidate. That statement is wrong and was made without my authority and without consulting me in any way. If I am selected as a delegate to the convention I shall support Mr. Cullom and coöperate with the Illinois delegation. JAMES E. WHARF.

Patronage a Destructive Vice.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—In his speech at the Ohio Society's banquet last night ex-Gov. Campbell said that none of them were renominated because the great war patronage of the office politically killed them. "This shows that the vice of patronage will destroy the greatest statesman this country can produce, if some remedy be not applied."

Call for Nebraska's Republican Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—The Republican State General committee yesterday issued a call for the State convention to select delegates to Minneapolis, for April 27 at Kearney.

Conventions Called in Illinois.

The following political conventions have been called in Illinois:

*Wabash	Mt. Carmel	(Rep.)	April 2
*Menard	Petersburg	(Rep.)	March 14
†34th District	Ashland	(Rep.)	April 20

*County. †District.

India Rubber.

The first notice of india rubber on record was given by Herrera, who, in the second voyage of Columbus, observed that the natives of Hayti "played a game with balls made of the gum of a tree."

HIS RIDE FOR LIBERTY

BOLD ATTEMPT AT EXPRESS ROBBERY AND DARING ESCAPE.

Cross Seizes a Switch-Engine and Runs Away Until the Steam Gives Out—He Then Goes Across Country and Takes Two Horses, and Is Run Down in a Swamp and Captured—Thought to Have Committed a Former Robbery—His Method of Entering the Car—Messenger Wounded.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The shooting of an express messenger on a Central-Hudson train, the rifling of a valuable safe, the flight of the robber on the engine on another train from which he drives the crew at the point of a revolver, a running fight from the engine for miles followed by another engine filled with railway men, and the final capture of the desperado by a Sheriff's posse in a swamp after a wild pursuit across the country, are some of the sensational features of the most desperate attempt at train robbery in the history of the Central-Hudson railroad.

Train No. 31 on the Central-Hudson is known as the American Express company's special. It runs every day in the year between New York and Buffalo, and carries only goods and property shipped by that company. The train leaves New York at 9 o'clock each evening, and is due in this city at 7:05 in the morning. Nearly all the cars are run through to Chicago and contain the most valuable express matter. One car is known as the "money" car and in it is sent the specie from the United States Treasury for Western banks as well as the money in process of exchange between the banks of New York and the West. The load of wealth sent out from New York on this train is usually greater Saturday evening than any other day.

Found the Robber on the Train.

Daniel T. McInerney of this city was in charge of the money car on the trip Saturday night. The train was made up of eight cars and one day coach for the accommodation of the regular train crew. Only one messenger was assigned to the money car, as the through billing was light. The other cars had two messengers. The train left Syracuse at 5 this morning in charge of Conductor Emil Laas of this city. The train was drawn by engine 629, with Caleb Cherry engineer. The coach was in the rear of the train and the money car was just ahead. When the train was near Weedsport the conductor, who was in the coach with his two trainmen, thought he heard the air whistle sound very faintly. It was enough to arouse him to the belief that something was wrong on the express car.

Going out on the platform of the coach he climbed onto it, and looking through the hole which the bell cord comes through he saw the upper part of a man whose face below the eyes was concealed by a red flannel mask. The messenger he could not see, and he went back, set the air brakes, and called his two trainmen. The three stood leaning out from the platform looking forward along the sides of the express car. Suddenly a form appeared at the side door of the express car. Revolver bullets whistled past their eyes and a voice was heard commanding them to signal the engineer to go ahead or take the consequences. The train men were unarmed. The conductor told one of his men to jump off, run back to Jordan, and telegraph along the line to Rochester that they had a train robber on board.

This was done and the conductor signaled the engineer to go ahead at full speed, thinking that the robber would not dare jump and would be captured at the next stop. The train went to Fort Byron. Here the brakes were set again and the conductor and trainmen went to the express car.

Desperate Struggle and Escape.

The car showed signs of a desperate struggle. Money packages and jewelry were lying scattered about, everything stained with blood, and Messenger McInerney was lying bleeding from several wounds and almost unconscious. The robber was nowhere to be seen and was supposed to have jumped and made good his escape. McInerney wanted to be brought on to Rochester, and the train went on to Lyons, the next stop. The news had spread all along the line by this time, and the station at Lyons was alive. Among others in the crowd was a well-dressed young man wearing gold eyeglasses and carrying a sachel slung over his shoulder. Now, it happened that the trainmen had noticed the young man at the station at Syracuse before the train had started out. An attempt to arrest him was made, but he pulled two revolvers, held the crowd back, and backed across the yard until he reached a coal-train, the engine of which had steam up ready to pull out for the West. He pulled the pin holding the tender to the first car, climbed over the coal into the cab, drove the engineer and fireman out with his revolvers, pulled open the throttle, and started the engine.

Conductor Laas and one of the switchmen procured a shotgun, freed the engine of the express and with the fireman and engineer started in pursuit of the fugitive. The Central-Hudson is a four-tracked road and the engines, though they were going west, were not on the same track. The express engine soon overtook the robber, who had suddenly reversed his engine and let his pursuers pass him, pouring pistol bullets into the cab as his pursuers went by. Then the pursuers stopped and the pursued went ahead. About seven miles further on the robber found his steam going out of his engine. He dropped off at a cross-road and started across the country. He managed to terrorize a farmer into letting him have a horse, and rode on about two miles farther south, where he procured another horse. The party in the express engine had returned to Lyons, where the Sheriff of Wayne County had organized a posse, which, under command of Deputy Sheriff Collins, started in pursuit. Meantime the farmers along the robber's line of retreat had also turned out fully armed in pursuit.

Run Into a Swamp.

The robber was sighted about five miles south of Newark. The roads are very bad and he had made very poor speed. He abandoned his horse and ran across lots to Benton's swamp, but the swamp proved too full of water to be penetrated and the fugitive took up his station behind a stone wall and faced his pursuers. After some parley he surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Collins. He was taken back to Lyons and lodged in jail. He gave the name of William Cross; said he was from New Mexico, and had been boarding in Syracuse for some time. He admitted he was the man who attempted the train robbery to Chief of Detectives Hayden of this city. He is believed to be the much-wanted Oliver Curtis Perry who robbed Express Messenger Moore near Utica last fall. The story of the attempt of robbery as far as it can be gathered is this:

The express messenger will not talk. Cross boarded the train when it pulled out of Syracuse and climbed on top of the express-car. He was provided with a hooked rope. Fastening the hook in the slight cornice of the door on one side of the car he let himself down onto the other; and, resting his toes on the ledge that runs across the car, he looked in the glass of the side door and saw the express messenger in front of one of the safes, which was open, making up his bills. He smashed the glass with his revolver, covered the messenger, and shouted to hold up his hands.

Instead of doing so McInerney reached for the signal cord with one hand and for his revolver with the other. A bullet smashed the hand, but not before the signal had been given that aroused the conductor. Then McInerney fired on the robber and put a bullet through his coat. Then the robber shot the messenger twice—once in the right leg and once in the left leg. He climbed into the car and a desperate struggle took place which did not end until the train was stopped for the first time, near Weedsport. It is evident that the robber had climbed out on top of the cars and remained there until the stop at Lyons. So far as can be learned the robber secured absolutely nothing.

Son of One of Andre's Captors Dead.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 21.—Isaac Paulding died in this city Saturday. The interest surrounding his death is that he was a son of John Paulding, one of the captors of Maj. Andre. Isaac Paulding was the thirteenth of John Paulding's twenty children and was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1810. His mother was the third wife of the Revolutionary hero. He died at the residence of Mrs. George A. Masters, his granddaughter, at No. 641 Knower street. Among the relics is an old portrait of his father, which is prized highly, and for which he had repeatedly in his lifetime refused liberal offers.

Compensation.

"Dogs are more faithful than men!"

"But men have bank accounts."—*Life.*

WASHINGTON'S MEMORY HONORED.

A Memorial Sermon Preached at Immanuel Baptist Church.

Immanuel Baptist Church was in its gala dress last night. The interior, galleries, and pulpit were decorated with flags and bunting and presented a handsome appearance. It was to commemorate the birth of George Washington that the 500 worshipers had gathered. The Rev. Dr. R. M. Gifford delivered a sermon on "George Washington." He said, among other things:

George Washington is the greatest American of our history; the man who opposed the tyranny of that idiot of English history, George III., who attempted to squeeze the colonies to pay debts incurred by Englishmen, at which time the English endeavored to have laws enforced forbidding any goods manufactured in this country; that all goods utilized by the inhabitants of American colonies should be manufactured in England, shipped to British ports in British ships—a trick which the English have tried to impose on us under the guise of free trade. If the English had the power we should today be only a great cattle ranch bounded by the Atlantic and the Pacific.

It was George Washington who opposed these measures. Would that we had more men like him now; men who did not ape English aristocracy by turning up the bottom of their trousers when it rained in London. Would we had more Washingtons who consider American goods good enough for American men and women, and American fashions fashionable enough for American women. At the time George Washington was called to serve his country he was the wealthiest of American citizens. He laid aside his personal interests, the greed for gold had no fascination for him, and, leaving his happy home and the wife he loved behind him, he went to serve his country and fought bravely for the liberty which we now enjoy. His religious character was manifested all through his public and his private life. George Washington was a religious man. We need more men like him, men possessed of great hearts, strong minds, and willing hands, men who have honor and do not long for political spoils to rule a republic which he left us as his heritage.

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Harper's Magazine

March, 1892.

The World of Chance.
A Novel. Part First. By Wm. Dean Howells.

The Capitals of the North-west.
By Julian Ralph.

Dorothy.
A Story. By Constance Fenimore Woolson. Illustrated by C. S. Reinhart.

London of George the Second.
By Walter Besant. With Illustrations by E. A. Abbey, F. V. Du Mond, and W. C. Fitler.

Alfonso XII. Proclaimed King of Spain.
A New Chapter of my Memoirs. By Mr. De Blowitz.

From the Black Forest to the Black Sea.
Part Second. By Poultney Bigelow. Illustrated by Alfred Parsons and F. D. Millet.

"America for the Americans."
By Edward Anthony Bradford.

Our Gray Squirrels.
A Study. By Ernest Ingersoll. Illustrated by J. Carter Beard.

Johnnie Rawson and Chunky Peters.
A Story. By William McLennan. Illustrated by C. S. Reinhart.

The Rival Minstrels.
A Poem. By James G. Burnett.

Personal Reminiscences of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Third Paper. By Horatio Bridge, U.S.N.

"Talking Musquash."
By Julian Ralph. Illustrated by Frederic Remington.

Business.
Full-Page Illustration. Drawn by George du Maurier.

Editorial Departments.
Editor's Easy Chair. George William Curtis.
Editor's Study. William Dean Howells.
Editor's Drawer. Charles Dudley Warner.
Literary Notes. Laurence Hutton.

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A. E. Watrous speaks of "THE NEWSPAPER MAN AS A CONFIDANT"; Foxhall Keene contributes an able article on "HORSEMANSHIP AND POLO"; Chas. R. Deacon talks of "ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR" on railroads. An illustrated article, "REBUILDING THE NAVY," by Harry P. Mawson; a short story, "TOUCH AND GO," by E. G. McClelland; "POMPTHERO," by Lillian A. North; Poems, Sketches, etc., all tend to make an unusually attractive number. Price 25 cents, of any Bookseller or Newsdealer in the United States or Canada.

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DIVORCES ...

NORTHWESTERN ... OVER-V...

They May Satisfy th... Not Regarded w... by the Courts o... Lawyer Who Ha... tion Has to Say ... Bearing on the ... Litigants.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D... Is a Dakota decree of... the perplexing ques... South Dakota. "De... said one Sioux Falls ... are not worth the ... written." In the dis... follows the case of D... lyn is cited. Last ... Sioux Falls, hired a l... on his wife by pu... weekly paper publ... where his wife was re... that she was boarding... Brooklyn. After th... was married in Salem... from New York. ... Brooklyn, where M... husband arrested on ... Bolton is under $5,000... ion of the lawyers her... bigamy, the decree w... absolutely valueless. ... great influx of applic... Falls now possesses l... "divorce."

Mr. C. O. Bailey of... attorney, who has m... subject of inter-State... largely instrumental... Kyle to introduce his... the Constitution, givi... to regulate marriage... view today explains ...

The decision of the c... in regard to the validit... foreign State are confl... Constitution and sta... dence must be given ... ments and decrees ren... provisions, however, o... court rendering the ju... diction over the partie... matter. In cases wh... one State from a husba... other State, the courts... acquire jurisdiction o... voluntary appearance. ... however, the courts ha... status, and that, as suc... where either of the pa... jurisdiction over the s... This doctrine is not ... and the question has ... the Federal Supreme... mately be the court o...

In South Carolina, ... are granted, the court... ber of years ago t... in any other State ... Carolina marriage ... that State. This ... upon the celebrated ... Since these South Car... courts have practicall... based upon the decisio... case is now pending ... South Carolina in whi... brought up for review ... prior decisions be susta... that the case will be ta... United States Supreme... there definitely settled...

In New York the cou... as in South Carolina, ... granted by default in a... of such State against ... New York will not be ... New York. At the sa... decisions are to the ... is valid in the Sta... and that a subsequent... such State is also valid... following to their lo... trines laid down by th... could have as many ... husbands as he or s... divorces in other State... have followed the New...

In all of the remainin... been pretty nearly uni... granted in a State whe... vorce is domiciled i... provided the statuto... granting the divorce h... in the divorce proce... been almost unifo... the States recognizin... that the courts of su... to go behind the return... tion as to whether the... had jurisdiction over ... in the case and wheth... conducted in all resp... the prescribed statuto... instance it has been h... tion in the court grant... conferring jurisdiction... larities in the proceedi...

The statutes of Sou... plaintiff in a divorce... dent in good faith of ... before the commence... the interpretation of... good faith" depends ... granted in this State, ... fendant has not appear... in this State there is a... being attacked at som... that the plaintiff was... of this State. Mr. Bish... upon the subject, lays ... dence must be an actu... residence coupled with... permanently. There ... able authorities, as, ... Court of the State of ... tinction between a res... which tend to hold t... residence for the peri... residence be actual in ... quirements of the stat... right to determine the... for its own citizens.

There is, therefore... future trouble in all di... or any other State un... sonally served in the S... to the jurisdiction of ... the action or unless th... manent residence and ... an appearance be ma... the plaintiff has confe... court by a residence fo... is little doubt but tha... valid for the reason ... have obtained jurisdic... ject matter of the actio... it. There is no subj... there is more conflict ... different States than t... ter-State divorces and ... that the questions in... termined by the Feder... that the proposed ame... now before the United... gress jurisdiction over ... be adopted.

There is little doubt... now granted in this St... no personal service be ... if the plaintiff has bee... dent of the State for m... commencement of the ... have been had in acco... The only question is a... residence, and the juri... upon the court grantin... ways in default cas... in collateral proceedin... parties are possessed o... of property very perple... to arise in the settleme... in the status of 'child... riages.

Deserving ...

Quester—"Just liste... Nizam of Hyderabad h...

Jester—"Poor man!...

Quester—"Poor man... awaken your sympath...

Jester—"Why? Jus... tata he has to listen to... lodge at 1 o'clock ... *Courier.*

STO...

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DIVORCES IN DAKOTA.

NORTHWESTERN DECREES ARE NOT OVER-VALUABLE.

They May Satisfy the Conscience, but Are Not Regarded with the Highest Favor by the Courts of Many States—What a Lawyer Who Has Looked Up the Question Has to Say of Their Validity—Cases Bearing on the Matter—Interesting to Litigants.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Is a Dakota decree of divorce valid? is one of the perplexing questions being discussed in South Dakota. "Decrees have been issued," said one Sioux Falls lawyer yesterday, "that are not worth the paper on which they are written." In the discussion which generally follows the case of Druggist Bolton of Brooklyn is cited. Last summer he appeared in Sioux Falls, hired a lawyer, and served notice on his wife by publication in a small weekly paper published here. He knew where his wife was residing all the time, and that she was boarding at the Atlantic Hotel in Brooklyn. After the decree was issued he was married in Salem this State to a woman from New York. They both returned to Brooklyn, where Mrs. Bolton No. 1 had her husband arrested on the charge of bigamy. Bolton is under $5,000 bonds, and in the opinion of the lawyers here he has been guilty of bigamy, the decree which he possesses being absolutely valueless. In consequence of the great influx of applicants to this State, Sioux Falls now possesses lawyers whose specialty is "divorce."

Mr. C. O. Bailey of this city, a prominent attorney, who has made a special study of the subject of inter-State divorces, and who was largely instrumental in inducing Senator Kyle to introduce his proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving to Congress the power to regulate marriage and divorce, in an interview today explains the exact situation:

The decision of the courts of the various States in regard to the validity of divorces granted in a foreign State are conflicting. Under the Federal Constitution and statutes a full faith and credence must be given in each State to the judgments and decrees rendered in other States. These provisions, however, only apply in cases where the court rendering the judgment or decree has jurisdiction over the parties to the action or its subject matter. In cases where a divorce is asked in one State from a husband or wife residing in another State; the courts of the first State cannot acquire jurisdiction over the defendant except by voluntary appearance. In most of the States, however, the courts have held that marriage is a status, and that, as such, the court of any State where either of the parties is domiciled acquires jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action. This doctrine is not recognized in all States, and the question has never been passed upon by the Federal Supreme Court, which will ultimately be the court of last resort in the matter.

In South Carolina, in which State no divorces are granted, the court of last resort held a number of years ago that no divorce granted in any other State to a party to a South Carolina marriage would be recognized in that State. This decision was based upon the celebrated English "Lolley's case." Since these South Carolina decisions the English courts have practically repudiated the doctrine based upon the decision in Lolley's case and a case is now pending in the Supreme Court of South Carolina in which the question is again brought up for review in that court. Should the prior decisions be sustained there is good prospect that the case will be taken by writ of error to the United States Supreme Court and the question there definitely settled.

In New York the courts, while not going so far as in South Carolina, have held that a divorce granted by default in another State to a resident of such State against a resident of the State of New York will not be recognized in the State of New York. At the same time, the New York decisions are to the effect that the divorce is valid in the State where it is granted and that a subsequent marriage solemnized in such State is also valid. The consequence is that following to their logical conclusions the doctrines laid down by the New York courts a man could have as many wives or a woman as many husbands as he or she might be able to obtain divorces in other States. Some few other States have followed the New York line of decision.

In all of the remaining States, however, it has been pretty nearly uniformly held that a divorce granted in a State where the applicant for the divorce is domiciled is valid in any other State, provided the statutory provisions of the State granting the divorce have been carefully followed in the divorce proceedings. It has, however, been almost uniformly held in all of the States recognizing foreign divorce decrees that the courts of such States have the right to go behind the returns and examine the question as to whether the court granting the divorce had jurisdiction over the person of the plaintiff in the case and whether the proceedings were conducted in all respects regularly according to the prescribed statutory forms. In almost every instance it has been held that a want of jurisdiction in the court granting the divorce or fraud in conferring jurisdiction upon the court or irregularities in the proceedings will vitiate the decree.

The statutes of South Dakota require that the plaintiff in a divorce suit shall have been a resident in good faith of this State for ninety days before the commencement of the action. Upon the interpretation of the words "resident in good faith" depends the validity of all decrees granted in this State. In all cases where the defendant has not appeared or been personally served in this State there is always danger of the decree being attacked at some future time on the ground that the plaintiff was not in good faith a resident of this State. Mr. Bishop, the leading authority upon the subject, lays down the rule that the residence must be an actual domicile, and must be a residence coupled with the intention of remaining permanently. There are, however, very respectable authorities, as, for instance, the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, which make a distinction between a residence and a domicile, and which tend to hold that a mere taking up of a residence for the period of ninety days, if such residence be actual in fact, complies with the requirements of the statute. Each State claims the right to determine these questions for itself and for its own citizens.

There is, therefore, always a possibility of future trouble in all divorce cases brought in this or any other State unless the defendant is personally served in the State or voluntarily submits to the jurisdiction of the court by appearing in the action or unless the plaintiff takes up a permanent residence and remains in the State. If an appearance be made by the defendant after the plaintiff has conferred jurisdiction upon the court by a residence for the statutory time there is little doubt but that the decree would then be valid for the reason that the court would then have obtained jurisdiction over not only the subject matter of the action but over the person to it. There is no subject, however, over which there is more conflict between the courts of the different States than that upon the subject of inter-State divorces and it is very much to be hoped that the questions involved will speedily be determined by the Federal Supreme Court or else that the proposed amendment to the Constitution now before the United States Senate, giving Congress jurisdiction over marriage and divorce, will be adopted.

There is little doubt, however, but that divorces now granted in this State are valid, even though no personal service be made upon the defendant if the plaintiff has been in good faith and a resident of the State for ninety days preceding the commencement of the action and the proceedings have been had in accordance with the statute. The only question is as to the good faith of the residence, and the jurisdiction thereby conferred upon the court granting the divorce. This is always in default cases subject to attack, even in collateral proceedings, and in cases where the parties are possessed of any considerable amount of property very perplexing questions are liable to arise in the settlement of property rights, and in the status of children born of second marriages.

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Jester—"Poor man!"

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Jester—"Why? Just imagine the sort of cantata he has to listen to when he returns from the lodge at 1 o'clock in the morning."—*Boston Courier.*

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Apply to either of the following:
JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Building. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st. Exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—NOTICE! I have a bunch of 15 lots to sacrifice for less than $58 per ft. on some of the best South Side avenues that are well worth $100 per ft. They are west of the World's Fair site. Some of them sold last summer for $100 per ft. The owner must have money and no other way to get it. This is the best chance that you will ever get in this city again. Come and see me and will show you all free. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—Handsome new, 16-room stone residence, east front (lot 35x150); electric and gas lighting, fuel gas grates, garbage cremater, hot water heating, hardwood trim, with finest furniture finish, fire-proof safe for ladies' jewelry, tiled bathrooms, most modern plumbing, elegant mahogany sideboard. Very desirably located at 5114 Jefferson-av., 5 minutes' walk from 50th-st. station I. C. R. R. Open every day. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES—3613 and 3615 Ellis-av. (2 sold), new stone fronts, 10 rooms, laundry, and cellar; every equipment of first-class house; open daily; plans and photographs at office of owner. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED BEDford stone house and stable on Grand-blvd., near 42d-st.; owner going away; possession at once; moderate price; terms to suit. EDWIN READ & CO., 125 La Salle-st. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—3231 GROVELAND-AV., 2-STORY and cellar modern 9-room residence; inducements will be given if purchased this week. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST TAYLOR-ST.—S. e corner Robey; 49 feet. S w. cor. Winchester-av., 49 feet. Inside lots in same block. HARRISON-ST., near Hoyne-av., 47x130 ft. ADAMS-ST., near Homan-av., 25 feet, at $100. WESTERN-AV., corner Flournoy-st., 80 feet. CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento, 100x150 feet, only $3,200. GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $3,800. $600 cash and $50 monthly For 962 Taylor-st., near Ogden-av. A modern brick residence. Must be sold immediately. Profit by this rare opportunity. CLARKE & MERRITT, Exclusive Agents, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY; 150X190 FEET; on Lumber-st., north of 18th. Good R. R. facilities. G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera House Building.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THAT CHOICE PROPERTY S. W. corner Clark and Deming-ct.; 150 feet on Clark, 200 feet on Deming-[illegible]et on 20-foot alley, by owner on premises.

FOR SALE—ON N[illegible] NEAR LINCOLN Park, one of the [illegible] residences, containing all modern [illegible] 38x150. J. [illegible] Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY ON OGLESBY-av., between 60th and 61st-sts., near Midway-plaisance; 60x125 at $120 per foot if taken immediately. Address owner, L 127, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR, ELEVATED ROAD, and Hyde Park property; orders promptly and quietly executed. MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—Only $7,000, on easy terms, For that extra fine flat building, Corner 59th and Wright-sts. Investigate and you will agree that for the money it can't be duplicated. CLARK & MERRITT, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SOME INcome property, 4 lots on Throop-st., bet. 56th and 57th, 100x125, $24,000; 8 lots on Honore-st., bet. 53d and 54th-sts., 200x125, $4,000; both pieces are clear; might assume. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—5642 Wright-st., CHOICE 2-STORY AND ATTIC FLAT BUILDING. Seven and 8 rooms each; convenient; oil finished. $5,500 BUYS THIS FINE PROPERTY. Small cash payment; balance quarterly if desired. CLARKE & MERRITT, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—506 Fremont-st., bet. 56th and 57th-sts., East of Wright-st. Nice flat. Building in 2 flats of 5 and 6 rooms each. Stop paying rent. Become a landlord For $2,500; $500 cash and $35 monthly. CLARK & MERRITT, 69 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1549 ALEXANDER-AV., BUENA Park—New 8-room brick house, lot 31x150 feet; $6,750; open to inspection. HENRY J. PEET, 306 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE BARGAINS IN MODern houses, with large lots, and choice vacant lots. 94 La Salle-st., R. 28. A. B. ASHLEY.

FOR SALE—50 foot corner near Rogers Park depot. 100 feet corner near depot; easy terms. 50 feet, Walnut-st., pays good int. on $6,500. Easy terms; want offer. H. R. BEDDOE, 150 Dearborn-st., room 28.

FOR SALE—$3,000—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE; ELEgant suburb; 22 minutes out; 46 trains; city water, etc. Address M 59, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Several acre tracts for subdivision, adjoining Kenilworth and Winnetka. L. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 140 ACRES, 120 ACRES improved land, 20 acres in timber, plenty of water, with stock and grain. Address GEORGE S. SMITH, Millburn, Lake Co., Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, R. 55, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—MODERN residence on Lake, Ellis, Vernon, or South Park-avs., to cost not over $12,000. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES IN GASCONADE County, Mo.; seven miles from railroad; what have you to offer? J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILERS AND ENGINES, ALL SIZES, cheap. ARMSTRONG BROS., Springfield, O.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

A FUND OF $5,000 TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTgages in small amounts. R. B. BURROUGHS, 913 Chamber of Commerce.

DO YOU WANT $50,000 OR ANY PART THEREOF on good improved real-estate security. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. JNO. W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO IMPROVED property at 5½ per cent. EDWIN F. GETCHELL. Telephone 2586. 208 Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 5½, and 6 percent. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $25,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved property and building loans, 7 per cent; have applications. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE IMproved property. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

A BENEFIT TO EVERYBODY. We loan to honest people any sum from $20 to $500 at the lowest possible rates on household goods, warehouse receipts, pianos, horses and carriages, life insurance policies, or any available security, without publicity and without delay. DO NOT FAIL TO GET OUR RATES BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

PLEASE WRITE OR CALL. If you need money to pay rent or taxes, to take up mortgages, or for any other purpose. Remember, you have possession of both money and property while you deal with us. Honest and square treatment. All business strictly private. SHIMEALL & MILLER, Room 17 Major Block, S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

ADVANCES— LOANS. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9. We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriages on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST. Before dealing elsewhere.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOTS ON NORTH BRANCH foot of A-st., near Clybourn-av., between Clybourn-pl. and Webster-av.; now used as lumber yard; excellent location for lumber or coal yard or manufacturing site; paved streets in every direction; Chicago, Milw., and St. Paul R. R. switch track on premises. GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—FREE FOR ONE YEAR AND 98 years without revaluation; the n. w. corner Ellis Park and 37th-st., 100 feet, east front, overlooking the park; this corner is second to none in the city for apartment building. One block from Cottage Grove cable and close to Illinois Central station. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 BRYANT-AV.—UNFURNISHED ALCOVE WITH board; also other fine rooms.

1239 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND DESIRAble rooms; prices reasonable.

3506 LAKE AV.—VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY furnished rooms, with or without board.

North Side.

36 CASS-ST. — FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND rooms, $4.50 and $5 per week; all conveniences.

209 DEARBORN-AV.—SOME PLEASANT SUITES front and single rooms with board. Everything first-class. References. Also table board.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Cozily-furnished warm rooms, $2 a week, 50c a day; with board, $5 per week, $1 a day.

CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 S. CLARK-ST.—REDUCED winter rates; newly furnished, steam-heated rooms, 50c day, $2.50 week up; elevator; baths.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity; heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR., of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Beautiful rooms; newly papered and decorated; exquisitely furnished; choice table; Waukesha water served at meals.

THE HOFFMAN, 2426 PRAIRIE-AV. — FITTED up most elaborately. It is the most homelike family hotel in the city; table the choicest; first-class parties will find this the "home ideal."

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY (FREE), 302 Tacoma, for private boarding places.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY (FREE), 302 Tacoma, for rooms or board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND 2 ROOMS FOR THREE ADULTS. Apply in person, WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILroad Company Stockholders' Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday, March 2d, 1892, at Room No. 204 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Ill., for the election of Directors of the company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. HENRY S. BOUTELL, Secretary, Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Chicago, Jan. 26, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition Phrase Book Publishing Co., held at Chicago Feb. 4, 1892, Henry Cohn was elected President and Treasurer, and L. A. Cohn, Secretary. These persons are the only authorized agents of the company, which will recognize contracts made with no other persons. World's Columbian Exposition Phrase Book Publishing Co., by L. A. COHN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR INSTALLATION OF BOILERS, fixtures, and appurtenances for the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, February 20th, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until one o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of March, 1892, for furnishing and erecting complete at Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois, boilers, fixtures, and appurtenances to supply steam for the World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with specifications now on file in this office and which may be had on application.

The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to accept parts of bids.

Bids must be inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition. 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Illinois.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN National Loan and Investment Company will be held on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1892, at its Home Office, No. 175 La Salle-st., Chicago, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of electing directors. SECRETARY.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE FOR SALE—AMERICAN LIGHT rambler; used one summer; in good condition; $80. Address M 115, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. ADAMS RUSSELL, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—CONducts cases in all courts; advice free; confidential cases a specialty.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY, CORNER OF STATE AND MONROE-STS.

SEVEN PIANO SALESROOMS all upon one floor.

Unequaled facilities for comparing values, as we present side by side the instruments of

EIGHT LEADING PIANO MANUFACTURERS.

Sold only by us.

The peerless KNABE PIANO. The popular FISCHER PIANO. And other leading makes.

Our February clearing sale of slightly used and second-hand pianos gives a choice of a large number of pianos, just placed in perfect order, at from $50.00 upward.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

Tuning and moving. New pianos to rent.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

THE POPULARITY of the CHICKERING PIANO is so great that agents for other pianos advertise them to attract attention to their own inferior instruments.

NEW CHICKERING PIANOS in all the leading styles can be purchased in Chicago only at the salesrooms of CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF—276 WEST MADISON-st. Corner Morgan.

We have in stock an elegant assortment of new pianos, manufactured by Boston, New York, and Chicago makers. Our prices are lower and terms easier than any other house in city. We also offer until sold the following second-hand pianos:

1 Emerson	$100
9 Upright pianos, $125, $135, $145	165
4 Vose & Sons, $150, $175, $190	200
4 Kroeger & Sons, $175, $200, $225	250
1 Chickering & Son	165
4 Schaafs, $135, $165, $175	200
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers, $175, $200	285
2 Uprights, each	100
11 Squares, all makes, $20, $50, $75	105

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

YOU CAN SELECT
YOU CAN SELECT
YOU CAN SELECT
YOUR FAVORITE PIANO
YOUR FAVORITE PIANO.

In our warerooms you will find, in addition to our regular stock, pianos of the following well-known makers:

CHICKERING,	KNABE,
DECKER BROS.,	WEBER,
STECK,	MASON & HAMLIN,
KROEGER,	HALLET & DAVIS,
FISCHER,	BRADBURY,
DECKER & SONS,	MILLER,
BAUER,	LESTER,
CLOUGH & WARREN,	BAUS,
LYON & HEALY,	J. P. HALE & CO.,
SAFFORD & SONS,	SIMPSON & CO.

ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS. New and second-hand, from $10 upwards. LYON, POTTER & CO., LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.

Are the pianos we ask you to examine before concluding a purchase. We can supply every demand. New and fully warranted upright pianos from $225 upward. RELIABLE GOODS AT FIRST HANDS. You can save money by dealing with the manufacturers direct. Investigation will satisfy you that this advice is sound. Branch for the sale of Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos. THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

YOU WILL ALL AGREE WITH US
That our stock is the largest!
That our stock is the finest!
That our prices are the most reasonable!
That our terms are the easiest!
That our treatment is most considerate!
That our payment plan is the safest!
That our warranty is absolutely safe!
That our second-hand bargains are unequaled!
That our tuners are artists!
That our movers are most careful!
That a Decker Bros.—
Or an Estey—
Or a Camp & Co.— PIANO
Or an Arion—
Will please the most exacting taste!
A cordial invitation to all.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS in pianos, you will find what you want at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av. CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND CLUBS. We have a very few choice Chickering grand pianos, used in concerts, that we will sell at greatly reduced prices. CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The acknowledged standard of excellence. For cash, easy payments, and rented. Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs. Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., 149 Wabash-av.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTurer. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED and PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, also piano stools and covers. Three large factories under one system of operating expenses, thus enabling us to obtain the best results at an absolute minimum of cost. TIME PAYMENTS RECEIVED. Agts. for HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON PIANOS. New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av. near Jackson-st.

THOMPSON'S PIANOS, ORGANS, AND musical goods are sold on terms to suit the buyer; old instruments taken in exchange; send for price list. THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 259 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS, ALL STYLES FOR SALE ONLY BY CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 WABASH-AV.

$50; STANDARD MAKE SQUARE PIANO, IN good condition; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State & Monroe-sts.

BRADBURY PIANOS—20 YEARS IN THE WHITE HOUSE, Sweetest-toned Piano made; NO AGENT'S PROFITS, On easy payments, at MANUFACTURES' BRANCH, 237 State-st. and 55 Jackson-st.

$125; SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIANO, standard make; in excellent condition; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 WABASH-AV.

FINE FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARLY new; price on this instrument very low. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st., 2d floor, Are selling all new and second-hand pianos on hand at a great reduction on account of removal to ground floor on Wabash-av.

AN IMMENSE BARGAIN FOR CASH—A first-class new upright piano left on sale at 146 State-st., 2d floor. Must be sold immediately.

KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARLY NEW, latest style case, and a superb instrument; $375; a rare opportunity; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS, ALL STYLES FOR SALE ONLY BY CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 WABASH-AV.

ALBRECHT, BLASIUS, AND SCHAFF Bros.' pianos, with 3 pedals, sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block). Eminent Specialists in Each Department. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c. All diseases of Men Cured. All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured. All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured. All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed. All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; treats all female troubles successfully; babies adopted; strictly private. 497 W. Monroe-st., near Loomis, take W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO FIRST-CLASS PARTIES ONLY—Elegant apartments of rooms and kitchen, furnished and unfurnished, also rooms single and en suite; gas ranges, steam heat, electric lights, elevator and janitor service; cafe in building. OZARK APARTMENTS, Cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st. Superintendent's office in vestibule.

West Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVICE. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN FLATS, $15 TO $35, at 409 and 411 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—NEW HOTEL PARKER, 251 Clark-st., ½ block from Postoffice. $3 up weekly.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE AND other rooms; board optional; walking distance.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single or en suite; steam heat, electric light. 2225 Cottage Grove-av., Flat D.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO ROOM SUITES, EITHER FRONT or side, by the week, furnished complete for housekeeping, respectable, quiet, and economical. Strangers and others on arriving in the city will find this preferable to boarding. 153 and 155 Wood-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, FURNISHED new last week. 112 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORE AT 1724 STATE-ST., LIVing rooms in rear. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PRINTERS, ETC.—TAYLOR BUILDing, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 5th floor, 90x190, steam power and heat, freight and passenger elevators, and beautifully lighted; possession at once. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER. ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings, and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do, 50x135; 2 do, 40x50; 1 do, 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—BUILDING ON MADISON-ST., BEtween La Salle and Clark. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FACTORY BUILDING, two stories and basement, 60x120, with boilers, engine, elevators, and steam fitting. R. L. MARTIN, 78 La Salle, Room 5.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING FOR MANUfacturing purposes, at 10 South Desplaines-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MARE IN FOAL, LIZZIE MEdium, 8 years old; record 2:28; by Happy Medium; little tender in front; kind for ladies to handle; prefer to sell her to some one that will take her to the country and give her a good home; price $125. Inquire at 28 East 23d-st. ALBERT EVANS.

CAN BE BOUGHT LOW—A WELL-BRED mare, on account of being in foal, not caring to raise a colt in the city; would prefer her to go in the country; can be seen at owner's private stable from 9 till 4, n. e. cor. 13th and Michigan-av.; also a top buggy. GEORGE DAVIS.

HORSES FOR SALE AT CAR BARNS, CORner of Ogden-av. and 12th-st. Inquire for Foreman.

CLOSING OUT SALE BEFORE REMOVAL May 1—Top buggies, $50; spring wagons, $50; road wagons, $30; express wagons, $60. Everything on wheels very cheap. W. C. FOGELMAN, 15 and 17 W. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME EXTENSIONtop surrey and elegant lady's phaeton; both equal to new; made by a noted city maker. Private barn rear 2259 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEARLY NEW CUTunder canopy top family surrey and harness. Private barn, No. 3 East 13th-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS household goods. Address Y. P., 21 Park-av.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—14-ROOM HOUSE, NORTH SIDE, suitable for boarding-house; centrally located; owner leaving city. Address L 155, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REFINED SINGLE LADY WISHES TO TRAVel in Mexico, starting last week in March; would like to join party, or married couple. Address P 69, Tribune office.

BUGS—IF YOUR ROOMS ARE INFESTED CALL on COMAN, or address a postal 2936 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A NUMBER OF SECONDhand logging cars in good order for cash. Glenwood Manufacturing Company, Glenwood, Wis.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Spree, Tues., Feb. 23, 1 p.m.	Ems, Sat., Mch. 5, 11 a.m.
Aller, Sat., Feb. 27, 6 a.m.	Lahn, Tues., Mch. 8, 1 p.m.
Trave, Tues., Mch. 1, 8 a.m.	Elbe, Sat., Mch. 12, 6 a.m.

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $70 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:

Normannia .... April 21	Columbia .... May 26
Columbia .... April 28	Fuerst Bismarck ... June 2
Fuerst Bismarck ... May 5	Augusta Victoria ... June 9
Augusta Victoria .. May 12	Normannia .... June 16
Normannia .... May 19	Columbia .... June 23

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen. Pass. Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy. Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.

Werra, Feb. 27, 10 a. m.	Fulda, May 28, 10 a. m.
Fulda, Mar. 12, 10 a. m.	Werra, June 18, 10 a. m.
Werra, April 2, 10 a. m.	Fulda, July 2, 10 a. m.
Fulda, April 16, 10 a. m.	Werra, July 23, 10 a. m.
Werra, May 7, 10 a. m.	Fulda, Aug. 6, 10 a. m.

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S S. CO. SPRING SAILINGS, 1892, to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems,	Sat.,	April	2	Trave,	Tues.,	May	24
Havel,	Tues.,	April	5	Ems,	Sat.,	May	28
Saale,	Sat.,	April	9	Havel,	Tues.,	May	31
Lahn,	Tues.,	April	12	Saale,	Sat.,	June	4
Elbe,	Sat.,	April	16	Lahn,	Tues.,	June	7
Spree,	Tues.,	April	19	Elbe,	Sat.,	June	11
Aller,	Sat.,	April	23	Spree,	Tues.,	June	14
Trave,	Tues.,	April	26	Aller,	Sat.,	June	18
Ems,	Sat.,	April	30	Trave,	Tues.,	June	21
Havel,	Tues.,	May	3	Ems,	Sat.,	June	25
Saale,	Sat.,	May	7	Havel,	Tues.,	June	28
Lahn,	Tues.,	May	10	Saale,	Sat.,	July	2
Elbe,	Sat.,	May	14	Lahn,	Tues.,	July	5
Spree	Tues.,	May	17	Elbe,	Sat.,	July	9
Aller,	Sat.,	May	21	Spree,	Tues.,	July	12

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams

	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:20 pm
Kansas City and Texas Express	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	* 3:00 pm	* 10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, & Boston Ex	* 10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto and Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	* 10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	* 10:20 pm	* 7:15 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES. WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:15 pm	* 2:15 pm
	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
	§10:30 pm	§11:50 am
	§10:10 pm	§ 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm	§ 9:00 am
	§11:15 pm	§ 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am	‡ 8:30 am
	§11:15 pm	§ 9:25 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am	X 7:30 pm
	*11:30 am	§11:20 am
	§ 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	§ 7:30 pm	§ 9:15 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:30 am	* 1:35 pm
	* 8:30 am	§10:00 am
	* 3:00 pm	
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am	§ 6:45 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	§ 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm	§11:30 am
	†10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:30 pm	* 7:35 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:30 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos., Atch., & Leavenworth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:30 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	§ 8:20 am	§ 7:45 pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:20 pm	§ 1:05 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:10 pm	§10:25 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:25 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 1:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:25 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	* 7:50 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	b 9:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:20 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 6:50 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 10:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:00 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:30 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:20 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm. aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:30 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah Ex	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	* 9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st., and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:37 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 p m	§11:00 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted

CHICAGO, ST PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p.m. daily; 7:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 a. m. and 11:05 p.m.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street—cor. Jackson. THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 a m	† 5:25 p m
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Columbus & East	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Washington & New York	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York & Philadelphia	* 3:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 p m	* 7:00 a m

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 p m	* 8:20 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

§Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:25 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 3:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 3:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	o 5:35 pm	o 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 8:40 a m	† 7:20 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:20 pm
Day Express	*11:25 a m	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:20 p m	7:30 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.

	Leave	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific express	* 5:45 p.m.	* 7:15 a.m.
	*10:45 p.m.	* 2:45 p.m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:45 p.m.	x 7:15 a.m.
	x10:45 p.m.	* 2:45 p.m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 3:00 p.m.	† 7:15 a.m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:00 p.m.	†11:25 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., §9:25 p. m. for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:55 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †9:15 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive *7:05 a. m., *7:25, *11:15 a. m., *8:25, †7:25, *1:35 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station foot of Lake-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Monday [illegible]

HAD EARS AND HEARD.

LESSONS FROM THE LIVES OF WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.

Prof. David Swing Says That Though One Was Rich and the Other Poor, Both Detected Great Principles—Wealth Does Not Relieve Its Possessor from Duty to the State—The Rev. Frederick Campbell Objects to Heathen Representation in the Religious Parliament.

That rich young men must not consider themselves exempted from the duties that each individual owes the State, was the application of Prof. David Swing's sermon to the congregation of the Central Church, at Central Music Hall, yesterday. His text was from Matthew xi, 8: "He that hath ears, let him hear." Prof. Swing said substantially:

In the month of February two men were born who saw with their eyes and heard with their ears. They were Washington and Lincoln. The tendency of each man was to detect great principles. Washington detected the greatest need of the time when the struggle was with thrones. Lincoln detected the greatest need when the struggle was with slavery. The two lives taken together make a complete biography for the present generation. Washington was rich—Lincoln was poor, but both reached the one end. They were both discoverers of principles. They saw the same scenes and heard the same melodies. Washington was surrounded by culture. The first families of Virginia in those days had brought over the intellectual style of the land they came from. Washington's brother was educated at Oxford and after graduating was daily the companion of the youthful George. His father, his mother, his aunts, and uncles were all educated.

Lincoln had nothing. He suffered the hardships of three different States, as though those of one were not enough. From the hardships of Kentucky his family sought the privations of Indiana, and, worn out with Indiana, his family moved through deep mud to the equally deep mire of Illinois. Lincoln's family was like the sick man in Dr. Watts' hymn, who turned over in bed often, and always took his disease with him. Lincoln's poverty followed him all through life, except for the last few years. Probably his only day of happiness was that which was cut short by his death. And the lesson to be learned is that men, whether living in poverty or surrounded by wealth, must watch for, and see, and apply great principles. The Nation is depending as much on the wealthy man to do his share of life's duties as on the poor man.

OPPOSED TO ANY BUT CHRISTIANS.

The Rev. Frederick Campbell Objects to Heathens at the Religious Parliament.

At the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, West Adams and Throop streets, the Rev. Frederick Campbell spoke yesterday morning on the proposed parliament of religions at the World's Fair. Among other things he said:

Among the religious congresses to be held during the progress of the Fair are congresses of missions, of Young Men's Christian Association workers, of the Evangelical Alliance, and of different denominations. But the committee in charge declares that "a parliament of religions is proposed as the central, unique, and overshadowing achievement," and that in this "not only Catholics and Protestants, Jews and representatives of the Greek Church, but Buddhists, Brahmans, Confucians, Parsees, and Mohammedans shall sit together in frank and friendly conference over the great things of our common spiritual and moral life." To this latter feature exception ought to be taken by the evangelical faiths. So far as men believe alike on fundamental truths, there is room for fellowship, but a fellowship with those who deny these truths is not according to the scriptures. If this be true, within the bounds of Christendom, what shall be said about fellowship with Mohammedans, Buddhists, and Confucians? They are invited here not on the platform of humanity but that of religion. We shall thus recognize their religion while they are annually spending great treasure to teach them ours. You might as well invite deists to this parliament, for a deist believes in God, and a Confucian has no more faith in our scriptures than the deist. The committee distinctly states the purpose to be "mutual conference, fellowship, etc.," and declare one of the objects to be to "promote and deepen the spirit of true brotherhood among the religions of the world." These are not matters of mere speculation. Heathen life is in heathen creeds. The first chapter of Romans is true of the heathen today.

We are inviting to our fellowship men who represent religions that sanction enormities which in this country would land a man in State's prison. While we force a cessation of polygamy in Utah we are providing the spectacle of a public religious recognition of the heads of heathen harems, whom we ask to "sit with us in frank and friendly conference over the great things of our common spiritual and moral life." The parliament of religions will be a depreciation of Christianity. What the world needs is not more theism, but the recognition of God in the Christ. Christianity contains something vitally distinctive. Its mission is not to rid the world of atheism, but to bring it to Christ. It is to triumph, but only at the expense of all other religions, and not by affiliations with them. The whole spirit of the Bible and precedent of Christianity are against these affiliations. Israel was to have nothing in common with other religions. John is explicit against religious parliaments when he says: "If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him godspeed; for he that biddeth him godspeed is partaker of his evil deeds." Paul proposed no parliaments with Diana worshipers at Ephesus. Finally, this is a blow at missions. Both at home and abroad the emphasis will be removed from the importance of the distinctive truths and life of Christianity. The only true liberalism is that which carries Christ's gospel to a needy world.

PATRIOTISM FROM THE PULPIT.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham's Sermon on Washington—A Sympathetic Audience.

There was a peculiar fitness in the selection of the text upon which the Rev. J. P. Brushingham based his Sunday evening sermon. The subject was "Washington's Patriotism," and the text Deut., xxxii, 12, "The Lord alone did lead him."

An unusually large congregation was in attendance on the services in the Ravenswood M. E. Church, and the pastor's sermon was accorded a sympathetic and patriotic audience. He said:

Tomorrow occurs the birthday of him who founded a republic and fathered a nation. A few days ago we remembered the day of Lincoln's birth. In neither case were we mere hero worshipers, for these men were not simply heroes in exploits of valor, but potent personalities and representatives of great principles. Lincoln purified the Constitution and preserved the Union, Washington decreed by its trial of soul for a decade and a half while the Nation was born, the Constitution passed, and the Union of States established. Washington's work was creative and formative; Lincoln's preservative and clarifive. The Constitution, though unparalleled except by inspiration, contained a compromise and no compromise can stand the test of truth and age. It remained for Lincoln to prophesy that a nation could not endure half slave, half free, and to unsheath the sword of freedom. Washington had an intuition for free government, a genius for liberty and truth. But he had abundant faith in God, else he could not have faced the overwhelming odds against him in the conflict of 1776. Washington was not a military genius, but he was a military success; he was compassionate toward the brave patriots who suffered in a just cause, but he was terribly indignant with the craven traitor Arnold and those whose gold purchased his honor; he was tender but he was inflexible; firm but merciful, and "e'en his failings leaned toward virtue's side."

In the first period Washington was a giant among giants, but he easily arose above them all, calm, commanding, majestic, and sublime. We see in it all the creative and cohesive genius of Washington, holding together great antagonistic forces like Hamilton and Jefferson toward one great end, America. Columbus-like he crossed an unknown sea with a mutinous crew. He laid all upon the altar of his country—his life, his fortune, his honor. Daniel Webster spoke truly when he said at the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument that "if our American institutions had done nothing more than furnish to the world the character of Washington, it would have entitled them to the respect of mankind."

PAID FOR ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Rededication Services at the Normal Park Presbyterian Church.

At the Normal Park Presbyterian Church, at Sixty-ninth and Yale streets, rededication services were held yesterday afternoon. The edifice has recently been enlarged and improved. The church was filled and the services were of an interesting nature. The program was as follows:

Organ prelude.....W. W. Tewksbury
Anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land".....
.....By the Choir
Invocation.
Hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord."
Scripture reading.
Aria, "Verdure Clad".....Haydn
Miss Ella Wheeler.
Prayer.....By the Rev. Mr. Williams

The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Craig of the McCormick Theological Seminary, whose text was from Kings vii., 51: "So was ended all the work which King Solomon had made for the house of the Lord." At the close of the sermon a strong appeal for financial aid in defraying the expenses of the recent improvements was made by the Rev. Dr. Craig, and the pastor, assisted by several members of the church, personally solicited from the audience. As a result of this plan the sum of $3,000 was pledged. The improvements were made at a cost of $2,800, and it was desired to raise $700 in addition for the purchase of a new organ.

After the redemption services proper the congregation joined in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." An evening service was held, at which, incidentally, a protest was made against the efforts of the whisky-men to obtain a footing in Englewood.

LISTENED TO THE NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. C. H. Frazer's First Sermon at the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Charles H. Frazer, who succeeded the Rev. Dr. Worcester as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Vincennes and Oak avenues, met his congregation for the first time yesterday morning. Before his sermon he addressed his parishioners and said that he sympathized with them, in that they had to listen to a strange voice, that he had accepted his new charge without making any promises, but his principles would be made known by his sermons. He asked, as a special favor, that the young people of the church should attend his evening services, as he desired particularly to have their cooperation in his work. He found his text in John xii., 32: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Among other things he said:

The time came when Christ was lifted up to the great doorway of heaven, and the hour has arrived when men are being drawn to him. If designing men had written the New Testament there would have been no clash, but honest men inevitably make mistakes. A man uneducated will frequently have more influence through his sympathetic nature than the most educated one without this quality. If my faith is a delusion it is a delusion that has saved more aching hearts than all the utterances of modern unbelief. You had better have faith in a fable that teaches noble deeds than have the skepticism of proud reason that need only be carried to its legitimate issue to drape the earth in darkness.

ANSWERING INGERSOLL'S ARGUMENTS

The Rev. F. J. Brobst Finds Illustrations in the Character of Washington.

At Central Music Hall last evening the Rev. F. J. Brobst preached a sermon in refutation of the claim of Robert G. Ingersoll that the Christian mind had no liberty to investigate the points of creeds that it was called upon to believe. It was the second sermon in a series of replies to the allegations of Mr. Ingersoll.

The Rev. Mr. Brobst took his text from John viii., 22: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Among other things he said:

George Washington, who is called the father of this country, who fought the battles of Revolution and established our liberty, wrote a letter to the Governors of the different States, closing with a prayer that the Almighty God would be pleased to bless the new Government of the United States. In all respects George Washington was a stalwart and robust man. During the noon-tide hour his sword was flashing for liberty, and at the midnight hour the stars looked down on his solemn and solitary prayer for the well-being of the new republic, for humanity and liberty. Washington's prayer was the rock on which the republic rested and which Ingersoll assailed.

Washington and Lincoln take a back seat because Mr. Ingersoll says that the sublime inspiration of the book on which the republic rests is a myth, a delusion, and a snare. Mr. Ingersoll says it is the most cruel form of slavery.

But if Mr. Ingersoll is simply guessing at what Christianity is what reply can we make to him? We can pardon the childish claims of a little one, or the garrulity of an imbecile who pleads the baby act, but to Mr. Ingersoll we can only say that Christianity must have the mind free or it cannot give its assent to the creed in which its faith is placed.

SAYS KING'S SUIT IS FALSE.

A Director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road on the Situation.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 21.—A director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad company says the suit brought by Charles H. King of New York at Dayton Saturday to set aside the foreclosure suit of the D., Ft. W. and C. railway, made over a year ago, and the lease made by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, is false. He says: "Although the case has been in court for five years, and extensively published in New York and elsewhere, King has never appeared in court or asserted any rights which he now claims were being prejudiced. The road was hopelessly insolvent, without equipment or facilities for doing business; laborers and supplymen were unpaid when the court appointed a receiver early in 1887. Everybody knew of the receivership. King could not have been in ignorance of it. Some of his counsel were counsel in the case at the time, or soon thereafter.

"Receivers' certificates to a large amount were issued to make the road safe for trains; a large amount of prior liens existed in the Federal Court which threatened a sale of the road if they were not paid; and early in 1891 the road was appraised by appraisers appointed by the court, and in February, 1891, after ample notice by advertisement in the public press, it was sold at public sale. A large number of railroad men were present, but only one bid was made, and that was in the interest of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, which was the largest creditor. No one objected. The sale was confirmed and the road reorganized without any objection. Bonds were issued and put on the market without a hint of objection from King or any one else.

A lease was subsequently made after ample published notices throughout the country, and no objection or question was raised as to the fairness and regularity of every act until quite a year had elapsed, and new rights had grown up, and then King appears for the first time. During the five years that preceded he could and should have come into the court and asserted his rights and had them judicially determined. It has always been known and has been publicly claimed from the very beginning that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton was chief creditor of the Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and it has always and everywhere, publicly and privately, asserted its rights as a creditor, as it was in duty bound to do.

"It paid more for the road than any one else would pay at fair public sale, and the claim now made that it conspired in any way and did any act that was unfair is maliciously and stupidly false. Every step taken during the five years of litigation was published broadcast, and everybody had every opportunity enjoyed by litigants to come in and assert his rights. King, having waited to do this until after bonds were put upon the market and the rights of a large number of people have attached, makes apparent the motive of his present suit. King is unknown here."

HE WANTS HIS PARTNER TO EXPLAIN.

Miner Ball's Suit for Heavy Damages Against John Featherstone.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Miner Ball of Minneapolis has sued John Featherstone for $151,614 damages. Ball, in his complaint, says that he was interested in various enterprises at Garden City, Miss.—viz.: The Garden City lumber company, whose capital stock was $25,000, of which he owned $24,800; the Garden City mercantile company, capital stock also $25,000, of which his share was $24,750; and the Mississippi Land, Loan, and Investment company, with a paid up stock of $133,100, of which $100,000 was his money. This latter company owned 13,317 acres of land worth $134,000. All the concerns, however, were indebted, and the land company owed some $23,000 in Chicago. In March, 1890, Ball says he entered into an agreement with Featherstone whereby he was to turn over the whole of his interests in the aforesaid companies in consideration of Featherstone advancing $30,000 to pay the liabilities of the concerns and put them on a good financial basis.

Ball now alleges that a large part of the property was allowed to go to waste. The promised $30,000 was never paid; large debts were incurred by Featherstone; negotiable paper in large sums was issued, secured by mortgages, and the proceeds all collected and converted to Featherstone's own use. Also that false and fraudulent entries were made in the books to cover up these transactions. Ball therefore asks the court to set aside the deed of agreement between himself and Featherstone, that the latter give a full account of all his transactions, and further he claims damages to the amount before named.

E. M. Reed's Bequest to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—By the will of E. M. Reed, Vice-President of the Consolidated road, upon the death of Mrs. Reed and her unmarried daughter, Yale University will come into possession of two-thirds of the estate. It is estimated that the college will receive between $300,000 and $300,000. Mr. Reed has been greatly interested in the college, and several years ago presented to the observatory a costly telescope. He was much interested in scientific researches and Yale bestowed upon him the degree of A. M.

DELAYS OF THE LAW.

H. C. BENNETT'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE SECULAR UNION.

Old-Time Methods in Vogue in a Progressive Age—Necessity for Modern Vigor in the Administration of Justice—Suggestions for Reform—Seymour Steadman's Views on Single Tax Given Before the West Side Secular Union—The Attainment of Equality for All.

At the meeting of the Secular Union, at No. 116 Fifth avenue, last night H. C. Bennett delivered an address on "The Law's Delays." Amongst other things he said:

I shall speak only upon the practice and procedure of the Circuit and Superior Courts of this county. The forms for procedure, pleadings, and general rules governing these courts are the same which were in vogue hundreds of years ago in England, from which government our common law and many of our statutes controlling court practice have been borrowed.

I might speak indefinitely of the insufficiency and inadequacy of the present system, but the real question is, What changes can be made which will meet the requirements?

In my judgment, those changes which would best subserve the people would only be made by constitutional amendment, or by the elimination of a certain portion of the Constitution.

First I will make suggestions which require no constitutional amendment nor Legislative enactment.

Separate calendars for all personal injury cases should be made up; appeal cases should fill another calendar; replevin suits, suits for damage to property, make another calendar. The practical effect would be a more rapid disposition of cases, since the same questions arise in cases of a given class.

The courts should open at 9 in the morning for motions and other business of a routine nature, examination of jurors, motions for new trials, etc. A preliminary call of the day's cases should be had, and opposing attorneys be invited by the Judge to confer with him with a view or eliminating all unnecessary proof—that is, each attorney ought to admit all facts which are susceptible of proof by the other side and which can be proved. Lawyers are chargeable with a percentage of litigation which they ought to prevent. The true province of the lawyer is to bring about the settlement of differences. Business-men should employ lawyers to assist in adjusting difficulties and not to commence suits.

Litigation is too cheap. The statute should be amended, in my judgement at least, so as to make the losing party pay all the expenses of a suit, even attorneys' fees, as is the case in New York and many other States. The fossilated old common law practice should be legislated out of existence, the distinction between common law and chancery obliterated, and a code of practice adopted which would enable litigants to state plainly and concisely their cause of action or defense, and upon such statement trial should be had. The plaintiff should be required only to make out a prima facie case, and the trial proceed on the part of the defendant.

The jurisdiction of the justices might be increased to $500, and the right of appeal disallowed, unless the amount of the judgement is in excess of $50.

So far as the constitutional provisions are concerned I would eliminate therefrom everything that circumscribed or hindered the people from establishing courts by and through its Legislature which would best suit their needs and wants. The City of Chicago, with its large commercial interests, wants and needs an entirely different tribunal to settle the differences and disputes between its people than the suburban or agricultural district requires.

The un-American farce of calling a jury of twelve men to settle a little dispute is an absurdity on its face. If we must have a jury of twelve men let the majority decide the case; but my contention is that a trial by jury in this age of the world is a farce that ought not to be tolerated. There should be no constitutional provisions to prevent the court from referring any and all matters to any odd number of citizens and to issuing process to bring such citizens as arbitrators, jurors, if you choose to call them, to determine and report the facts to the court.

The power to correct all errors, whether in form or substance, rests with the people. It only requires the exercise of latent power. If the government is imperfect and inadequate, or any branch of it is insufficient to perform the functions for which it was created, it is because the aggregate intelligence is not equal to the emergency.

LECTURED ON THE SINGLE TAX.

Seymour Steadman's Address Before the West Side Secular Union.

Seymour Steadman lectured on the single tax last night at the meeting of the Secular Union at No. 181 West Madison street.

Among other things he said: "Nature asks of us no return for what we receive from it, and all the price received in the earth is the return to those who have walked the flinty hills, who have transformed ground and prepared it for utility, which sum they receive as remuneration for their labor. We are forced to recognize that property exists only where labor is inseparable to and connected with the result and that all value created by the people collectively should belong to them jointly.

"There are thousands of acres in the cities of this republic upon which have been erected costly dwellings and public buildings. The annual rental of those lots are the land values which belong to those who have created them—the people. The ultimate title in our property is in the State. No person gave land its value. The people have created the value of the land, and no person, therefore, can give a title to that land. He did not create it and has no tangible ownership in it.

"As long as a man by a paper title can keep others out of the use of property he creates a monopoly. When vacant property is taxed as high as improved property the former will either be put to use by its present owners or disposed of to some person who will utilize it. Speculations in land values will cease. Single tax means that where there is no justice charity is a mockery; where there is justice charity is an insult. It means the raising of the industrial world to a plane of harmony, fraternity, and peace. It means that every person shall stand upon his merits, with equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none. It believes that the equality of opportunities will give birth to physical, intellectual, and moral equality."

WENT OVER THE EMBANKMENT.

An Engine Breaks from a Passenger Train and Takes a Plunge.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—The Wheeling express on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio road, with 100 passengers on board, had a narrow escape from an awful accident twelve miles south of this city last night. Near White Hall and just around a steep curve is a temporary trestle, 300 feet long and 40 feet high. The train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour and when it rounded the curve the engine struck a huge rock which, loosened by frost, had rolled from the high embankment above to the railroad. The engine broke from the tender and left the track. The tender partly broke from the train and the separated parts ran to the trestle. When the engine reached the trestle proper it seemed to stop suddenly and went down the embankment. The train, grinding out flashes of fire from the rails, went by it safely, being stopped by the air brakes at the other end of the trestle.

As the engine toppled over Engineer Mahan was thrown out. He was found some forty feet away from the engine in the deep ravine. He was unconscious and is fatally injured. The engine was crushed.

When the engine stopped before its jump into the ravine it threw Fireman Lindsey high into the air through the cab roof. He alighted on the embankment. His shoulder was dislocated and he was otherwise injured. The tender left the track when the train stopped on the trestle, and dropped into the chasm below without taking any of the cars with it. The passengers were badly frightened, but beyond a shaking up were uninjured. They were brought to this city at 1 o'clock this morning. The accident is pronounced by railroad men and travelers to be one of the most miraculous known.

Tried to Kill Herself in Prison.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Mary Embler, a woman who has been in this city for a time canvassing for the sale of a book, took laudanum or morphine last night in the city jail and was with difficulty rescued from death. She came to Illinois from Mexico, Mo., a week ago. She was arrested while intoxicated by the drug, and has been in prison ever since.

No Damage from the Gorged Ice.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—The Parker ice gorge reached here about daylight and caused a raise in the river of three feet in an hour, but the ice was badly broken by its long journey and it passed down the Ohio River without doing any damage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

"The Putnam."

7 Days More of Men's Fine Overcoats and Suits

At ½ Price.

The superior quality of "The Putnam's" Clothing is recognized by all. When such meritorious qualities are offered *at half price* the people are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. Our store was crowded with customers last week. This week and Monday only of next week we shall continue to sell Men's Suits and Overcoats of our own make worth from $15.00 to $40.00 at ½ price. These goods are arranged on separate tables in our main store. *Positively cash.* No goods sent on approval or exchanged. Careful and experienced salesmen will see that you are fitted perfectly.

"The Putnam" 131 and 133 Clark-st. 113 to 117 Madison-st.

Surrounds N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Silks: Our 3d Great Annual Sale Continues this week, at the same very low prices as heretofore advertised, viz:—25 to 35 per cent. less than regular quotations.

All goods remaining unsold March 1st, will be marked back to regular prices.

In connection with previously advertised items, we offer SPECIAL BARGAINS as follows:

—IN MAIN DEP'T—1ST FLOOR—SOUTH AISLE.

24 inch White and Cream Brocaded Chinas, at 70c. yd. (*value $1.00 to $1.50*).
27 inch Cream White Habutai, at 77½ (*value $1.25*).
Black Failles—(imported) *at* $1.10, $1.35, $1.55, $1.80, $2.25, $2.65,
The regular values are $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

—IN ANNEX DEP'T—the less expensive goods—IN BASEMENT SALESROOM.

24 inch Printed Surahs (Job), Black Ground, colored figures, at 75c. (*value $1.00*).
All of our last season's printed fabrics (about 2000 yds.) at 50c., 75c. and 85c (*value $1.00 to $2.00*).
Lower grades of new styles printed silks, at 22½c., 27½c., 30c. and 33c. yd.

LABOR FOR UNEMPLOYED THOUSANDS.

The Trade Assembly Discusses the Subject of Work for Idle Men.

The dirty condition of the streets of Chicago and the 30,000 men alleged to be out of employment and roaming the streets were subjects discussed at the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday. A scheme for remedying the former and employing the latter was put forward, and it precipitated considerable discussion. The delegates to the Woman's Alliance made a report of its investigation of the cause of low wages. They had gone into the factories of the city to inquire as to wages paid. The employers had received them coldly and indicated only too plainly that they regarded the visitors as intruders. The facts as to wages paid couldn't be secured. The children employed were found to be instructed to lie about their age and decline to tell what they were paid. The report concluded with a petition to Mayor Washburne and the City Council that the contracts for the removal of garbage and ashes daily be rescinded, inasmuch as they were not being complied with. With the contracts annulled the Mayor was asked to employ the large number of unemployed men to do the work and also to clean the streets. It was also urged that the men be paid at least the amount that may be hereafter required to keep them as criminals or paupers. If they were not given work these unemployed men might seriously menace the public safety.

George Schilling opposed the recommendation. He doubted the power of the Mayor to put men to work. He didn't believe, he said, in putting men to work just because they were out of work. The administration might use those 30,000 men in strengthening its political machine. As a property-owner he objected to any such scheme, and he would rather make a direct contribution to support these idle men if necessary. Putting them to work in that way wouldn't settle the labor question.

Delegate Pomeroy was opposed to agitating the matter, and said the Trade Assembly was making a mistake in finding work for these idle men. Suppose, he said, the 30,000 men were put to work, the papers would at once make public announcement of the fact, and then New York and all the world would send men here, and in a short time the army of unemployed would be larger than ever.

Much more discussion was indulged in, Tommy Morgan making a lengthy speech in favor of the city government giving work to the unemployed. Mr. Pomeroy offered a substitute to the resolution addressed to the Mayor and City Council. The substitute was lost and the original report was adopted with the amendment that the unemployed be paid fair wages.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was present at the meeting and made a lengthy speech. His visit to Chicago is to confer with labor leaders in relation to an international labor congress to be held during the World's Fair.

Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the California Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

St. Louis and Return Half Fare.

From Feb. 19 to 23, inclusive, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. will sell tickets to St. Louis and return at rate of $6. Office 212 Clark street, corner Adams.

Asafetida Pills

Prescribed by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for La Grippe are manufactured by Buck & Rayner. Tasteless, gelatine coated, pleasant to take. Price, 75 cents per bottle of 100. Full directions free.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

10 CASES OF 11-4 White All-Wool Blankets AT $4.25 A PAIR.

These Blankets are positively worth $5.50 a pair, and are well worthy the attention of Hotel and Lodging-house proprietors, as well as private families. They will be quick sellers at the price named.

BRONCHITIS

IS CAUSED BY A COLD

which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of

Bronchial Consumption

And if neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Which Is Without an Equal for

BRONCHITIS

And for all diseases leading up to and including Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S New Book on Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, should be in every home. Sent free.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

HATS KNOX

SPRING STYLES ARE READY
Fine Umbrellas and Canes.
193 State-st.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Illinois, February 17, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, accompanied by guarantees, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, the 17th day of March, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of such quantities of fresh potatoes and onions as may be required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Camp at Oklahoma City, O. T.; Fort Reno, O. T.; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Sill, O. T.; and Fort Supply, I. T., during the time commencing May 1 and ending June 30, 1892. Proposals will be received up to and opened at the same hour at the several posts, by the respective commissaries of such posts, each post commissary receiving proposals for his own post only. Blanks for proposals and guarantees and circular of instructions to bidders, giving full information as to the quality and probable quantities of vegetables required, manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at any post. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Vegetables to be opened March 17, 1892," and addressed to the undersigned or to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the post bid for. M. A. MORGAN, Colonel A. C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING CEDAR POLES. Denver, Colo., Feb. 19, 1892. Proposals will be received by THE FIRE AND POLICE BOARD of the City of Denver, Colorado, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st Day of March, A. D. 1892, for the furnishing of 500 forty-five foot poles, 60 fifty-foot, and 60 sixty-foot white cedar poles. Said poles must be well seasoned and straight live timber, and the tops must not be less than six inches in diameter. Price must include f. o. b. on cars at Denver. Every car load of poles will be culled, and rejected timber laid aside at shipper's risk. All of the poles must be delivered in Denver during the month of March, 1892. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposals for the furnishing of cedar poles." The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept any particular bid, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city. THE FIRE AND POLICE BOARD, by Robert S. Roe, President pro tempore; A. H. Pickens, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Custodian of the United States Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Room 20 Custom-House Building, and opened at 12 o'clock on the 23d day of February, 1892, for furnishing all labor and material required to complete, in accordance with the specification, certain interior painting, calcimining, etc. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 5 per cent of the amount thereof. Bidders must state the number of working days within which they will complete the work under penalty of forfeiting $10 per day for every day in excess of the number so stated. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. The specification can be seen and any information obtained by applying at this office. JOHN B. HAMILTON, Custodian.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

New silk arrivals are daily occurrences now. You'll have to keep a pretty sharp lookout for them if you want to keep up with the times and the fashion.

Last week we had a large and very Satisfactory Sale of Black Silks, including

Satin Duchesse at 69c.
Crystal de Soie at 88c; also
Printed Surah and India Twilled Shadow Silks at 78c, and disposed of a great many. The quantity was very large, so they were not all sold, but they'll go this week without doubt—perhaps before you get here if you're not real smart. The prices should range from $1 up, but we clipped them liberally in order to call them bargains. See what you can get in a handsome Black Silk this week for 69c, 78c, and 88c a yard.

Another Silk Addition to Our Already LARGE and HANDSOME COLLECTION

Viz: A Lot of 24-Inch Wide Black and Colored Indias

With Self-Colored Figures, which should bring $1.25, but has an 88c ticket on it. 88c will be the price until the last yard is sold. They can't last long at 88c. There's no summer dress like an India Silk—it's cool, light, stylish, serviceable, inexpensive, and gives pleasant satisfaction. Could anything more be desired in one dress? We think not.

Reduced prices on Dressmaking this week. March 1st old prices will be restored.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

DRESS GOODS.

The new things are nearly all here. We have attempted to describe some of them from time to time, but were unequal to the task. A half hour spent at the Dress Goods Department will tell you a pleasanter tale than we could if we wrote a whole day and bought a newspaper to publish it in. Even though we did all this, you couldn't get an idea of either the handsome goods or prices. The only way to get satisfaction is to pay us a visit. Every woman in Chicago (and many out of it, too, for that matter), who wants a handsome stylish dress should see the new goods. The present offers the best opportunity in the whole year—tomorrow your next door neighbor may possess your favorite. Then you'll regret you did not take our advice.

The novelties and high-toned materials we'll say nothing about today. They're the ones we want to show you when you come to see us. Those we're going to mention now are medium-priced, but extraordinary good value. See if they're not.

Navy Blue, Wide Wale Diagonal, Chevron, and Cheviot dress patterns at $7.50 each. The lengths vary from 8 to 8½ yards, and are inches wide.

A choice lot of Beige Robes, with neat twisted yarn borders, in all the new colors, at only $10.

Only a few of the Navy Blue, Gray, and Light Colored Bedford Cord Robes, at $12.50. In a day or two this chance will have passed forever.

An entirely new style of Robe at $25. They look more like $40 Robes. The quality of the material is excellent and the trimming an exquisite combination of Applique and Point de Gene Lace—now so fashionable. They are well worth a special trip to the store to look at, even though you don't wish to buy. When you come we'll show you many other handsome things.

Just one word on Crepons—an entirely new wrinkle, or crinkle. The colors are tan, gray, heliotrope, new shades of blue and green, etc., with white stripes—two styles, 44 inches wide, $1.50 a yard.

A big lot of Scotch Mixed and Herring Bone Stripes—46-inch wide goods—at 75c. Tans, grays, blues, etc., are the colors.

All-Wool Illuminated Mixed Cheviots—54 inches wide—50c. Real value $1.00.

Bedford Cords in endless variety at $1.25 and $1.50. Any color you want.

Challies, Challies,

The largest assortment—the choicest designs and colorings in Chicago. We told you the prices last week. You'll be equally interested in them this week.

AGAINST GAS TRUST

Mass Meeting

AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 8 P. M.

ALL ARE INVITED.

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Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1892—TEN PAGES.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

CAUSE OF THE RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Clemenceau Directly to Blame—He Is a King Breaker, Not a King Maker—The Pope's Encyclical Might Have Averted the Crisis If It Had Come Sooner—Balfour's Bill Received Without Enthusiasm—Crisis Near in Parliament—Don't Believe Free Coinage Will Pass.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The fall of the French Ministry is discussed as if it were due to the religious, or rather to the ecclesiastical difficulty now of long standing and lately more menacing than ever. That was the remote cause. The immediate cause was M. Clemenceau. He had suffered M. Freycinet and his colleagues to hold office, and to some extent, power, for nearly two years. The situation was becoming monotonous, and the luxury of overthrowing one more government was one he could no longer deny himself. M. Clemenceau is a sort of Warwick turned inside out. He is not a kingmaker but a kingbreaker. He has broken up half a dozen ministries already; or perhaps this completed the half dozen. His method is simplicity itself. He waits till some question turns up on which Radicals and reactionaries can be made to unite. Then, out goes the ministry.

The de Freycinet Ministry, which never had a real majority of its own, but lived from hand to mouth, represented a moderate possible republicanism and the principle of stability, of which France is at this moment in more need than of any other. M. Clemenceau represents the impossible. He is himself impossible. He knows that the President cannot ask him to form a Ministry. He does not expect the new Ministry to be really more radical than the old. He cannot make a permanent coalition with the Conservatives, nor construct a permanent majority without them. But the restlessness lies deep in his nature. His passion for destruction is unconquerable; his impatience fatal to his political usefulness. He is an able man, sincere, full of fine qualities, and profoundly distrusted by the majority of the people of France, to whom his political program seems only a promise of endless disturbance.

The so-called bill of associations which led to the defeat of the ministry was a bill to reassert the just authority of the state over all classes of citizens, clericals and Cardinals included. Its fate was to offend the clericals because it went too far, and the Jacobins because it did not go far enough. Hence the coalition between the two extremes of the Chamber who have no principle in common except the principle of hatred. M. de Freycinet lost courage, temporized, and knew neither his own mind nor the mood of the Chamber, and so fell. It was thought that matters might be patched up, but this morning's telegrams say the resignation of the whole ministry is definitive. The most ingenious and venturesome politician has not a plausible conjecture to offer as to the composition of the next ministry. Still less can anybody guess where its majority is to come from.

Pope Might Have Averted the Crisis.

Had the Pope's encyclical to the French Cardinals been given to the world three days sooner it might have averted the crisis. The clericals would have thought twice before combining with M. Clemenceau, just after the Pope had, so to speak, given his benediction to this government. He has cut loose from monarchy and monarchists. He accepts the republic, and his perception of facts and readiness to act on them is statesmanlike and in every way honorable to him. Where he fails is in his handling of the question at issue between the republic and the Cardinals. He half approves the Cardinals' circular, and he half approves the refusal of the government to suffer even Cardinals to set themselves above the law. He has missed what seemed a great opportunity, and he will not carry his recognition of the republic to its logical consequence. The conflict seems hardly less threatening than before. Yet to the spirit which underlies this manifesto nothing but applause is due.

Mr. Balfour's bill for establishing a new local government in Ireland has been received without enthusiasm by his own party and with execration by his opponents. The speech in which he explained the measure to the House of Commons Thursday extorted encomiums from so bitter an opponent as John Morley. The bill, he said, could not have been presented with greater clearness or with more lucidity, or with more admirable frankness. Mr. Morley's friends, none the less, hailed it with howls. Mr. Morley himself described the bill as a monstrous imposture. Sir William Harcourt, who has plucked up courage and returned to the House, called it a bad joke, an absurdity, and a farce, and advised Mr. Balfour not to waste the time of the House on such rubbish. Mr. Redmond called it an insult to Ireland. Mild Mr. McCarthy pronounced it miserable and an unclean thing. Mr. Healy thought it contemptible, and some other good Irishmen declared it to be rotten from the crown of its head to the sole of its foot.

Finally, following the cue of those Tories, who sat grimly silent while Mr. Balfour spoke, the tory organ, after damning the bill with faint praise, declined to affect any lively interest in "a project which has, according to present appearances, no great likelihood of being passed, and might be postponed without appreciable harm." It should be remembered that this journal tried some time ago to prevent the ministry from bringing in this bill at all, though pledged to the lips to the policy it seeks to make law. So much for the reception of Mr. Balfour's bill. The execration and derision were apparently prearranged, and no matter what the character of the bill introduced its treatment by the opposition would probably have been the same. The general election is too near for the nice conduct of public affairs, and no good Gladstonian would think he could afford to say that a good bill for Ireland had come out of this wicked government.

What the Bill Really Is.

Now, let us see what the bill really is. The local government of Ireland is at present in the hands of two separate bodies. The administrative unit in Ireland is the barony, and the baronies are administered by baronial sessions, composed of county magistrates and a number of cesspayers, all elected—a system admittedly cumbrous and absurd. County affairs are in the hands of grand juries, appointed by the Sheriff of the county, and generally consisting of twenty-five land-owners. Speaking roughly, local government was carried on by landlords, the grand juries, who were nearly all landlords, having supervising authority in finance over the baronial sessions.

What Mr. Balfour now proposes is to abolish the jurisdiction of the landlords, though it has admittedly, on the whole, worked well, and substitute democracy for aristocracy, the rule of the people instead of the rule of an oligarchy, an elective system in place of a system of appointment. The elective Baronial Councils are to administer the baronies and the elective County Councils the counties, including the present duties of county presentment sessions and of grand juries, so far as they are administrative. He applies to Ireland the system of local government lately created in England and Scotland, enlarged, however, and made still more democratic by Barony Councils answering to those direct Councils in England, which the Radicals are loudly demanding but have not yet got. On the face of it, therefore, this is a liberal measure—a long step toward representative democracy.

What is there in the bill to provoke the execration of the opposition? The answer is, the safeguards—those provisions of the bill which are designed to keep a check on disloyalty and to prevent oppression or plunder, or other forms of official malfeasance. The objections of the Irish and of the Gladstonians, so far as one can make them out amid the storm of invective, are chiefly four. They object to the new franchise, which is the existing parliamentary franchise plus women and minus illiterates. They object to proportionate representation and cumulative voting, by which it is thought property may gain some sort of hearing in the councils. They object to the joint committee, by which the liability of landlords to be taxed without representation or redress is somewhat limited. They object, lastly and most fiercely, to the provision by which councils may, on the initiative of twenty cesspayers, be summoned before the Judge of Assize on the charge of corruption, illegal acts, malversation, or oppression, removed if found guilty, and replaced by appointees of the Lord Lieutenant.

Ridicule Awaits the Government.

"You would put the County Council in the dock?" shrieked Mr. Morley. The image pleased Sir William Harcourt so much that he appropriated it and dwelt on it in his most elaborate manner, predicting that the ridicule of mankind awaited a government capable of inventing such a procedure. Mr. Chamberlain came to the rescue, drawing an analogy between the action of the Judge and that of the United States Supreme Court, when the validity of any act passed by any State Legislature is unquestioned. He was unlucky in his phraseology, and Mr. Bryce, who tried to correct him, went as far astray as he.

But the real point lies in the question not whether this or that check is a wise one, but whether there are to be any checks at all. No analogy, no precedent is so hateful to the English or Irish Radical as the American. They want an unbridled democracy, not democracy as it exists in America, under the wise safeguards of the American Constitution. That is the source and secret of this furious outcry against Mr. Balfour's bill. The bill is a large and complicated measure, which none of its critics can yet have mastered in detail. It may be a good or a bad bill, but it is opposed, denounced, and ridiculed on the instant of its introduction, simply because of its attempts to protect the minority against the tyranny of an avowedly hostile majority.

The people who know everything tell you that an early dissolution may now be expected. They said so when a snap division Monday left the government with a minority of only twenty-one. They say so still more positively now that the Local Government bill is thought to have made a bad impression. No doubt the ministry, or rather the whips, were caught napping Monday. The Radicals were too sharp for them. Sir William Harcourt denies that he was a party to this performance. Few can have thought that he was. When games of that sort are afoot it is not the leaders but the followers who play them. No division was expected. But that is no reason why the ministry should not have been on the alert. To argue from an accident to a dissolution is to draw a conclusion to which there are no premises. The Local Government bill is another matter; but if that be as unpopular as its opponents say, it would be a reason for postponing, not for hesitating, an appeal to the country.

"In all probability," said Mr. Balfour at the Constitutional club Wednesday, "this is the last session of this particular Parliament." That is not particularly definite, but it is all that the government thinks it desirable at present to impart.

Balfour's Speech Was Aggressive.

Mr. Balfour's speech was throughout, in its most aggressive vein, a strong speech weakened by strong language pointing out that the Gladstonian leaders have promised one thing to the English Electorate and another to the Irish Electorate. He asks, Who are the dupes? It is the question of *Figaro* and permissible enough; not so when he asks which of the parties to whom Sir William Harcourt has made inconsistent promises he means to defraud; still less, when he predicts that "what the Gladstonians will consider is out of which kind of fraud they are going to get most advantage." Less again, when he speaks of them as not having made up their minds whether they are going to cheat the English Electorate or cheat the Irish Electorate.

Nothing is gained by violence or coarseness of speech. It is unusual with Mr. Balfour. True, he quotes Mr. O'Brien as saying: "Our alliance leaves us free as air to fight to the death for Ireland if the Liberal leaders should turn out to be base scoundrels, which I anticipate they will." But is Mr. O'Brien to become a precedent?

Perhaps the best sign that a crisis in politics is near is the increasing intemperance of speech on both sides. It may be seen everywhere—in Parliament or on the stump and in the press. Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt were both on the stump Wednesday, one at a numerous if not select Tory club, the other in Whitechapel. Both were vituperative. If it was the atmosphere of the slums which vitiated Sir William's speech, what was it that induced Mr. Balfour to depart from the polished elegance habitual to him?

Don't Believe Teller Said It.

In pursuance of his habit of cabling whatever will discredit America, Dalzell sends abroad the views of Senator Teller on free coinage. It would not be fair, on such authority, to assume that Mr. Teller really uttered the nonsense put into his mouth. He is made to say: "I blame the administration branch of the government for the disparity between gold and silver abroad." Does Mr. Teller really believe that? He accuses the financial representative of America abroad of creating the impression that silver is a base metal compared with gold, and so on. He is laughed at in the press, but it is not fair that he should be laughed at unless he really said these foolish things.

None of the free silver talk has made much impression here. Nobody in the City of London, no business-man, no financier believes that Mr. Bland's bill is going to pass. It is seen that the Democrats do not mean to handicap themselves in the Presidential election with financial heresies. It is pointed out that the effect of the proposed bimetallic notes would be not to put silver and gold on equality, but to drive out gold. The arguments of the Coinage committee are arguments which economical science has long since repudiated. What is here known as Gresham's law records, says one authority, the observed fact that the cheaper money drives out the dearer. Its operation is as certain as the law of gravitation. It is hard to say what a free silver man will not maintain, but I imagine he will not maintain that it would benefit the United States to put its currency on an exclusively silver basis. That may be what he really wants, but he still thinks it expedient to tell the public that silver and gold are to be unrestrictedly interchangeable at the fixed ratio. The proper answer is that what he proposes is impossible. We are told, and in the opinion of ninety-nine authorities out of a hundred told truly, that we shall presently have to choose, once for all, between a gold and a silver standard. If we choose silver, we take our place outside of the financial world, and will be at the mercy of the nations whose standard is gold.

G. W. S.

IDENTIFIED THE DEAD MAN AND WOMAN

They Are Thomas Hobley of Lake Forest and Elmena George of Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—It is believed that the bodies of the man and woman killed last night in a collision at the belt crossing while riding on the front end of a "Big Four" mail car have been identified. The name of the man is thought to be Thomas Hobley and that of the woman Elmena George. The identification was accomplished by means of letters and papers on the bodies of the dead couple. The man was 27 years old and the woman 22. The home of the former was Lake Forest, and that of his companion No. 464 Randolph street, Chicago. Hobley was a painter by trade. Among his effects was a ticket on a Cincinnati pawnbroker and the card of S. G. Estes of No. 226 West Court street, Cincinnati. The combined capital of the two was 30 cents. Among their effects also was a marriage license issued in Chicago to the parties named, but there is nothing to show that the ceremony was ever performed. They are supposed to have been en route from Cincinnati to Chicago when they met their death.

Love's Pleasure-House.

Love built for himself a Pleasure-House—
A Pleasure-House fair to see—
The roof was gold and the walls thereof
Were delicate ivory.

Violet crystal the windows were,
All gleaming and fair to see—
Pillows of rose-stained marble upbore
The house where men longed to be.

Violet, gold, and white and rose,
The Pleasure-House fair to see,
Did show to all, and they gave Love thanks
For work of such mastery.

Love turned away from his Pleasure-House
And stood by the salt, deep sea—
He looked therein, and he flung therein
Of his treasure the only key.

Now never a man till time be done
That Pleasure-House fair to see
Shall fill with music and merriment
Or praise it on bended knee.

—*Philip Bourke Marston.*

KNEW HE MUST FALL.

GERMANS FORESAW THAT FREYCINET WOULD GO DOWN.

He Is Regarded as the Most Capable War Minister, and Was Busily Engaged in Perfecting France's Fortifications—The Succession to the Duchy of Brunswick and the Guelph Fund Negotiations—To Refuse to Transport Russian Hebrews—Investigations of Prussian Progress.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The French Cabinet crisis attracts comparatively little attention from most people here. The government and military, however, watch it with intense interest, as the general impression of Ministers and officers is that with every political change in France a sudden repudiation of the peace policy is rendered more probable. The downfall of Freycinet has been foreseen for some time here, as it was foretold some six months ago by Count Munster, Ambassador from Berlin to Paris, in his diplomatic dispatches. The German War Department is delighted with the change, because in the German general staff Freycinet has been regarded as France's ablest War Minister since the founding of the republic. It is understood that Freycinet had arranged with Clemenceau for his support until at least 1893, so that the outside line of fortifications on the eastern boundary might be entirely completed and the organization of the army, more particularly the colonial troops, might be consummated. Freycinet, in return for such support, is said to have promised to avoid touching upon matters likely to cause radical disputes in Parliament.

German agents in Paris report that Clemenceau is still willing to keep his side of the agreement, but that Freycinet had to be thrown over that Ribot might be got out of the way. Ribot's obnoxiousness, moreover, is due to the fact that it was feared that he would involve the country in a war with Germany or Italy, or both, before Russia and its army could be prepared to come to France's aid. The report that President Carnot leaned toward Ribot created a sensation at court here, for the Emperor has long regarded Ribot as the most dangerous of French statesmen, capable of setting all Europe ablaze at any moment.

German clericals hold up before Chancellor von Caprivi the warning example of Freycinet, and the ultramontane dailies mention significantly that the French Minister's hostility to the church was the cause of his fall. They point out also that the church in Germany is more powerful than the church in France, as has been shown by its overwhelming victory on the school question and in the matter of the "bread-basket" money. Any half-way measure now, like a retreat from the advanced position of the School bill, they hint, would be disastrous to the German Chancellor. These warnings, however, are hardly necessary, as Caprivi has already trimmed his sails and is fighting tooth and nail against the Social Democrats and most of the National Liberals for the passage of the School bill in its present form.

For the Duchy of Brunswick.

Newspapers here have been filled in the last few days with stories that Prussia in treating with the Duke of Cumberland concerning the disposition of the Guelph fund has made proposals to him as regards succession to the Duchy of Brunswick. The question of succession was in fact not considered in the negotiations, although it is still on for the government and the people of the duchy. When Prince Albrecht of Prussia was chosen regent in October, 1885, he was extremely unpopular throughout the duchy. He disliked the Brunswickers and showed his feelings. He lived most of the year in his castle in Silesia, and when in Brunswick showed himself to be quite indifferent to the prosperity of the theater, the fair, and the local enterprises. His conduct was regarded as all the more odious by his people, who compared it with the lavishness of Duke William, who lived high, gloried in display, and kept the big tradesmen and artisans of the capital hard at work for him. He scattered money profusely among the Brunswick merchants until mentally and physically exhausted by his efforts to eat and wear the best of everything all the time.

After the interregnum the people hailed the coming of Prince Albrecht as the beginning of more good times in trade. The Prince showed himself at once, however, to be a strong-minded, reserved soldier with strict ideas of frugality and discipline. He despised the festivities of the little Brunswick court and its nobles, and when he had to meet the aristocratic land-owners of his province he did so with insolent coldness. The people never cheered him and the nobles avoided his court as much as possible.

In 1888 the Prince offered his resignation. Bismarck and the Emperor, however, objected to accepting it on the ground that it would make a bad impression and injure the prestige of the monarchy thus to acknowledge the Prince's failure as a ruler. After considerable doubt and hesitation, the continued urging of the Prince that he be relieved of his office led to the making indirectly of overtures to the Duke of Cumberland. The latter's reply was that he was not to be held for the government's convenience. This wound up negotiations as regards the succession.

Guelph Fund Negotiations.

The negotiations as regard the Guelph fund have been opposed by Prince Albrecht from the first. Ludwig Windthorst, the Clerical leader, however, persuaded the Emperor to allow him to act as mediator, and after numerous interviews with William, who in turn consulted with Bismarck, he went to Gmunden and offered the Duke most favorable terms for the settlement of the Guelph fund matter. The Emperor's manner was most pacific and showed the greatest anxiety on his part to conclude the whole affair. His message, through Windthorst to the Duke, was this:

"I was a child in 1866, and did not belong to that epoch. Nobody treated me ill, and I offended nobody. Therefore I lose no dignity by proposing to the Duke conditions which my grandfather or father perhaps could never have consented to."

The Duke remained stiff-necked, however, and demanded so much that negotiations were broken off. The present negotiations were resumed under the superintendence on the Duke's side of Deputy Bruhl, friend and counselor of Ludwig Windthorst.

Uniformed Officers in Switzerland.

German dailies incorrectly assert that the Berne Government has prohibited the entrance of uniformed German officers into Swiss territory, while French officers in uniform are allowed to go and come pretty much as they please. The facts in the case are as follows: In 1890 a dozen Swiss militia officers from Zurich passed Sunday in Schaffhausen. There they met two Germans of the Constance garrison, and they all got drunk together. In the evening they quarreled and the Swiss beat the Germans badly in a rough and tumble fight. The Germans complained in Zurich, and the whole affair was placed in diplomatic hands. The correspondence lasted until recently, when it resulted in the issuing of an order by the Emperor that no German officer in uniform should pass over the frontier. This order was especially hard for the Constance officers, who virtually are confined thereby to a small peninsula, being forbidden even to frequent roads through which the frontier line passes.

The Swiss newspapers answer the complaints of Germans that French officers in uniform are allowed to throng the streets of Geneva by saying that there are more than 8,000 French families in the city, that most of them have relatives in officers' corps, French army, and that the French officers seen in Geneva are there almost without exception to visit their friends and kinsmen.

Preferred His Son's Death to Dishonor.

The son of Government Counselor Bordelelsen of Frankfort-on-the-Oder came to Berlin some days ago to go into trade. He became dissipated and ran deeply in debt. His father settled with his creditors six times for large sums of money. Last week the young man telegraphed him that he must have money at once or he would shoot himself. The father went to Berlin and told his son that only by embezzling trust funds could he secure the money needed, and he did not feel that he could thus ruin the lives of the whole family for the son's sake.

"Here is my revolver," the father said, "take it and do as you feel you must do for your honor."

Young Bordeleben tried to borrow money elsewhere, but failed. Then he went to the Thiergarten at 10 o'clock at night, sat down on the pedestal of the Flora statue, and shot himself dead.

She Thought She Had Killed Him.

Fräulein Elizabeth Barnwitz, a young Polish telephone girl of great beauty, ran into Mehel's shop for firearms Thursday and asked for a loaded revolver. Herr Mehel suspected that something was wrong and loaded the revolver that he sold her with blank cartridges. She went directly to the rooms of her lover, with whom she had quietly separated, but he was out. She crawled under the bed and there fell asleep. When she awoke her lover was asleep in bed.

She crawled out, put the revolver close to his breast, and fired three times. Believing that she had killed him she ran away, leaving the revolver on the bed. When her lover recovered from the shock he made a complaint, which led to her arrest.

At her trial Herr Mehel appeared unexpectedly and told the story of the blank cartridges, which was borne out by the full chambers of the revolver which she left on the bed. She was discharged from custody by the police justice after having promised to make up her quarrel with her lover.

May Refuse to Carry Russian Hebrews.

The German steamship companies are debating the advisability of refusing to transport Russian Hebrews to America. This discussion is the result of the typhus scare and the uncertainty as to the time of landing the emigrants at New York. A steamship committee in Hamburg has called a conference and has invited the public bodies of Berlin, Frankfort, Koenigsberg, Breslau, and Dantzig to send delegates.

Driven to Suicide by Abuse.

The Bremerhaven tribunal appointed to investigate the circumstances of the death of Coal Trimmer Argenbeaux has decided that he voluntarily took his life. This conclusion has excited deep indignation through the country, as the impression is abroad that the man was driven to suicide by abuse. He was working his way home and, it is said, was subjected to constant ill treatment from the ship's engineer, Bock. Argenbeaux fell on his knees several times before the engineer and prayed that he be allowed to do an occasional day's work on deck. The last time he did this Bock is said to have thrown him down, kicked him and smashed his face until he was unrecognizable. The first chance he got after that Argenbeaux jumped into the sea. Many newspapers say this is a typical case of maltreatment of poor Germans who try to work their way home on ship board and there is a loud call for government interference to suppress such abuses.

Cavaignac on Prussian Progress.

The *Kolnisch Zeitung* comments at length on the presence in Berlin of the French scholar and politician, Godefray Cavaignac. This comparatively young man is regarded in Germany as a possible successor to Carnot, and his appearance at the Berlin court, therefore, has attracted considerable attention. The French Minister introduced Cavaignac to Emperor William at a court ball, and the latter talked long and earnestly with his guest. Cavaignac is completing his researches for a great work on the progress of Prussia since 1806. He has been treated with the greatest consideration by the Prussian Government, and full access to the pertinent archives has been granted to him.

Budget of News Notes.

In drilling his men in the Metz barracks last week Sergt. Lantzsch of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment ordered each man in succession to step out and take aim at his eye. A raw recruit named Mungersdorf innocently used a ball cartridge in his rifle, and when he fired the Sergeant dropped dead. The new recruit is under arrest.

The Executive committee of the Union club has given notice that any jockey who has not won three races shall receive an allowance this season of seven and one-half pounds. The object of the notice is to give the young jockeys a better chance and introduce new blood on the track. The majority of the Germany sporting associations are in favor of this plan.

At Heillbronn Dr. Lipp, editor of a local daily, has been acquitted after trial for writing an article concerning the abuse of soldiers by petty officers. In his examination he showed that one hour after the particular case of abuse in question the non-commissioned officer in question blew out his brains.

The Bavarian mail coach between Brietenquessbach and Untermezbach was blown over a precipice on Thursday and two women and three men were killed.

MUCH INTEREST SHOWN AT PUERTO RICO

Collections Offered for Exhibition—West Indies Making Preparation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—F. A. Ober, Special Commissioner, World's Fair, now in Puerto Rico, writes that a lively interest has been awakened on that island in the Exposition, and a number of valuable collections have already been offered for exhibition. An attractive display will be made of native woods, in regard to which the local Commissioners will make special effort, and the work has already been begun. When discovered there were reports of much gold, especially in the rivers of the western part, and it is still found in some of the streams, but not mined to any extent. Some fine specimens of galena have been found. One resident will exhibit sirups, oils, and extracts of native plants and fruits, and is already engaged in the manufacture of Florida water, of which samples will be sent. This would appear especially appropriate from the fact that it was from this island Ponce de Leon sailed in search of the "Fountain of Youth," and the house he built and occupied is still shown.

The Exposition Commissioner to the West Indies writes from St. Thomas that much interest in the coming Fair has been aroused in that island, and preparations are being made to make a creditable display. A large relief map of the town of Charlotte Amalia, the chief port, showing the surrounding hills and harbor, has been suggested. The town is one of the most beautiful in the tropics. It has a splendid setting, and the harbor is famed for its safety and commodiousness. Around this as a nucleus will be grouped the various products and manufactures of the three islands of St. Thomas, St. John's, and Santa Cruz. They will consist of sugar, bay rum, rum, fibre plants, native handiwork, etc. Some beautiful Spanish lace will be sent. A fine collection of native woods—over 200 varieties—will be shown, many of them valuable for cabinet and ornamental work. A large exhibit is also being prepared of tortoise shell work by Orlando McConney, the librarian of the Athnæum. No action has yet been taken by the government, but the interest shown by private parties will insure a good display.

Dr. Bertolette, Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, reports that the manager of a troupe of professional ball-players is anxious to bring his men to Chicago. They play a game called "Pelota" in a built-up court, the players having a long, curved wickerwork scoop, called a "costa," with which they catch and throw the ball with tremendous force. The points of the game are readily grasped by the spectators, so that it is attractive to those not familiar with the game, and it is as much the rage in the Argentine as baseball is in this country. The regular players often receive larger salaries than the professional ball-players here.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Col. J. M. McClymonds, recently chosen Director-General of Ohio's exhibit at the World's Fair, has declined the appointment. He has advised Gov. McKinley that he felt obliged to refuse the honor. Col. McClymonds assigns as the reason for this decision that a conscientious discharge of his duties would conflict too greatly with his private business interests. He is President of the Russell & Co. manufacturing establishment of Massillon. The declination of Mr. McClymonds revives the question of a reorganization of the State Commission. It is well known that many members of the General Assembly are impressed with Maj. Ben Butterworth's idea that a board of five members could do more than the present big commission, and it is probable a bill providing for a smaller commission and also increasing the salary of the Director-General to $6,000 a year will be introduced. Among the applicants for the position made vacant by Col. McClymonds' resignation are Capt. John W. Lilley and Mr. W. E. Coxe of Columbus.

Georgian Infantry.

A baby, 2 months old and weighing but four pounds, is reported from Georgia. It is said to be perfectly healthy "and the best baby alive."

BAD CROP PROSPECTS.

UNCLE SAM IS LIKELY TO FEED EUROPE ANOTHER YEAR.

February Reports from the Continent Particularly Discouraging—England's Wheat Acreage Decreased—Danger to the Crops in France—Southern Russia Suffering from a Blight of Black Frost—Reports from India Continue Worse—Statistics on Farm Animals Showing Increases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—European crop prospects for February, according to the latest data received by Secretary Rusk, are not favorable, and it is quite likely that the United States will have to continue the good work of feeding that continent another year. So far as Great Britain is concerned there has been a change for the better, and the wheat plant is looking stout and healthy. A prominent matter for discussion at present is continued decrease in the wheat area. The decline may be said to be general in direction, though not in degree, throughout Great Britain. Save for a slight rise of no statistical moment in three English and three Scotch counties, amounting in the aggregate to only 353 acres, the County of Cambridge alone may be said to form a prominent exception to the general decline, growing more wheat this year than last by some 1,721 acres.

One feature previously noted in this connection again forcibly presents itself. Wheat growing declines far more distinctly in the districts where the crop is grown under the least favorable conditions, and where its area has never been extensive. Thus in Scotland the new decline is 14 per cent, in Wales there is a drop of 10 per cent, and in the group of counties in the Southwest of England, formed by Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, the reduction is nearly 9½ per cent, while in the rest of England, outside of the counties named, the diminution barely exceeds 2 per cent in the last year.

In France the period of frost, which commenced generally Jan. 8, has given way to mild and rainy weather, and fear is expressed that damage will result if present conditions are maintained. So far as Germany is concerned growing crops have been well protected by snow. Severe winter weather in Austria has broken up, the official reports putting the situation "mildly satisfactory."

Russian Reports Contradictory.

Reports of the Russian crops continue to be contradictory and unsatisfactory. Dec. 1, 1891, statements from the greater grain growing governments generally described the condition of the winter sowings as bad. A later government report, made Dec. 24, gave a more promising aspect to the situation. The last cablegrams from Odessa state that nearly all Southern Russia is suffering from a blight of black frost. In the Caucasus a better prospect prevails, and not unfavorable accounts come from the central departments, which include some of the famine-stricken districts.

From India the first general memorandum on the state of the wheat crop is not particularly favorable; the later private reports take a still less favorable view of the situation. Rain is wanted to maintain the condition of the crop—in some districts urgently—both in the Punjab and in the central provinces, where only the early sown fields are at present in fair condition. Prospects are good on the whole in the northwestern provinces and Oudh and Berar. In Bombay, however, except in Nasik and Khandesh, the prospects are discouraging. In the Punjab purchases of the crop in the ground, presumably for export, have already commenced. Information regarding the wheat crop in Bengal is not yet available.

STATISTICS ON FARM ANIMALS.

Increase in Their Number and Valuation—The Rise Still Continues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Farm animals is the topic discussed in the latest report of the Agricultural Department for February, 1892, from which it is shown that horses on farms and ranches in the United States Jan. 1, 1892, numbered 15,498,140, exclusive of horses in cities. Of late the preference seems to be given to horses in many sections where mules were formerly more popular and more numerous. During the last year the increase has been 3 per cent for horses and 1 per cent for mules. Cattle have increased 2 per cent, their numbers being now estimated at 16,416,351 milch cows and 37,651,239 other cattle. Milch cows are increasing in the New England and most of the Southern States and slowly in most of the Western States. Sheep have increased in nearly all the States, averaging an advance of 3 per cent, their number being 44,938,365. High price of pork products following a short corn crop has stimulated swine-raising, the increase being 4 per cent and the estimated number 52,398,019. Changes in average values per head of the different classes of farm animals have been slight for the whole country, there being a decline of less than 3 per cent in the price of horses and mules and 1 per cent in milch cows, while there is noted an increase of 3 per cent in oxen and other cattle, 4 per cent in sheep, and in swine of more than 10 per cent. Aggregate value is stated at $2,461,755,678, or $132,000,000 more than 1891. In connection with the farm prices the following statement presents the commercial prices of animals Jan. 2, 1891 and 1892 at Chicago:

PRICES PER 100 POUNDS.

	1891.	1892.
Cattle, choice shipping	$4.80 to $5.40	$5.30 to $6.00
Fair to good	2.90 to 3.75	3.75 to 4.40
Sheep, natives	3.25 to 5.20	3.75 to 5.40
Westerns	2.75 to 4.20	3.75 to 5.10
Hogs, rough packing	3.40 to 3.50	3.75 to 3.90
Heavy packing	3.55 to 3.80	3.95 to 4.15

The heavy increase in commercial prices shown by the above statement does not record the full measure of the advance. The rise still continues. Feb. 2 native sheep were quoted at $3.75 to $5.50 and Westerns at $4.25 to $5.30. In the case of hogs the advance during the month has been even greater. Heavy packers have gone up to $4.40 to $4.65 and rough packers to $4.20 to $4.35. In the thirteen months from January, 1891, to February, 1892, the advance amounts to more than 25 per cent on hogs, and still continues. The highest range of prices of animals for slaughter was reached in August and September, as to cattle and hogs, though the value of sheep has since advanced. On the basis of September quotations the advance in values during twelve months to that date, on the total product of the year, was estimated as follows, in cents per 100 pounds live weight:

Cattle, 8,800,000,000 pounds, at 90 cents	$79,200,000
Hogs, 8,200,000,000 pounds, at 95 cents	77,900,000
Sheep, 1,000,000,000 pounds, at 20 cents	2,000,000
Total	$159,100,000

This does not include the advance in value of calves and lambs slaughtered.

Reports from Illinois show that horses have increased in number and decreased in value as compared with one year ago. All grades are dull sale. Mules are decreasing in number and are cheaper.

There is a small decrease in the number of milch cows. In several of the dairy counties there has been an increase of from 3 to 5 per cent, but the number in the farm dairies has decreased. We have fewer cattle than last year, and excepting choice beef stock, which is in demand at better prices, sales are dull and prices lower than one year ago.

There is a slight increase in sheep. The mutton breeds are now the most popular. The number of hogs is smaller, many farmers being disposed to raise fewer hogs and sell their corn, thus taking less risk of loss by cholera.

CHAIRMAN SPRINGER TALKS AGAIN.

He Explains What His Wool Bill Will Be Able to Accomplish.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Speaking of the Wool Tariff bill unanimously agreed upon by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee of the House, Chairman Springer says:

If the bill becomes a law the effect will be to place the lowest tax on articles which are consumed by the poorer people. Under the McKinley bill the reverse was true, the highest tax being imposed on the goods worn by the masses. Under this bill the poor man's blanket will be taxed 25 and 35 per cent as against 70.93 and 110 per cent under the McKinley act. Carpets will be taxed 30 per cent, as against an average of over 60 per cent under the law enacted by the last Republican Congress. The lowest rate is fixed on the cheapest articles, while the highest is imposed on the highest priced goods and upon goods which have received the greatest amount of labor. In this way ample protection is given to the working people and proper allowance is made to make up the difference in wages paid in this country and in England. On yarn the tax is 30 per cent, on clothes 40, on ready-made clothing 45. This illustrates my statement that the highest tax is imposed on goods which receive the greatest amount of labor. This bill may be said to have been framed in the interest of the wool-grower, the wool-manufacturer, and the great consumer. It will give the wool-grower a larger market, the wool-manufacturer a larger demand for his products, and the people will have cheaper clothing, cheaper blankets, and cheaper carpets.

When asked if Mr. Stevens of Massachusetts, a Democratic member of the committee and a woolen manufacturer, was dissatisfied with the bill, he said:

Mr. Stevens is of the opinion that woolen manufactures with free material can prosper under the rates. He is the largest individual woolen manufacturer in the United States. The only protest that has been received was from the National Association of Wool Growers, who sent a petition remonstrating against any interference with the duties on wool and woolens. They ask for a continuance of the present law. As will be seen, there is a division of opinion among manufacturers on the subject. The more liberal minded, it is believed, will accept the provisions of the bill, while those of high protectionist proclivities will oppose them bitterly. The result has been reached with almost perfect unanimity.

FORECAST OF WORK FOR CONGRESS.

What Will Claim Its Attention During the Next Six Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The present week in Congress is likely to be uneventful. Although both Houses will reassemble Tuesday, it is improbable that a quorum of Congress will be present until the following day. The Claggett-Dubois contested election case will come up in the Senate as the unfinished bill and may consume several days in its discussion. The Paddock Food bill is set down as the next subject for consideration, and a prolonged debate upon the merits of the measure is inevitable. These matters will probably occupy the attention of the Senate during the legislative week, with the possible addition of some interesting proceedings in executive session in connection with the pending nominations.

When the House reassembles Tuesday, according to an understanding heretofore, it will begin consideration of its first election contest—namely: that of Craig vs. Stewart, from Pennsylvania. Two other members of the Committee on Elections have combined with the Democratic majority of the committee in recommending that Stewart (Rep.) be ousted and that Craig (Dem.) be seated. The case should be decided by the House in one day, but it is possible that the contest will last two days. The Indian Appropriation bill is the unfinished business before the House. Considerable progress was made in its consideration during the two days of the last week, when it was under discussion, and it is thought that another day will be sufficient for bringing it to passage by the House any time, in addition to one legislative day devoted to the Indian Appropriation bill. Private bills are entitled to engross Friday, when there is not some matter of privilege or great importance before the House. Nothing is set down for Saturday. A Democratic caucus is a part of the program for the week, and it is expected that in this caucus the party policy for the remainder of the session on the tariff and silver questions will be discussed with vigor and earnestness.

NO SILVER CONFERENCE TO BE HAD.

Secretary Foster Flatly Denies the Report of a Meeting at His House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Secretary Foster was asked tonight if there was any truth in the report that a meeting is to be held at his residence Monday morning between himself, Senator Teller, Senator Aldrich, and others, representing both sides of the silver question, for the purpose of effecting a compromise by which the administration will lend its efforts to the calling of an international monetary conference, if Republican Senators who favor free coinage will agree to prevent the passage of a free coinage bill this session of Congress. The Secretary replied that there was nothing in the report. Senators Teller and Aldrich are both out of the city, and neither of them is expected to return tomorrow. This the Secretary referred to as evidence that there can be no meeting between himself and the Senators named tomorrow, also he expects to leave the city in the afternoon for New York en route to Europe.

RAISING MONEY TO PAY A CHURCH DEBT.

Opening of the Symposium for the Benefit of Quinn Chapel.

Yesterday marked the beginning of a symposium of music, literature, and religion at the new Quinn Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to last throughout the week. The object of the church people in holding the symposium is to raise the sum of $2,500 to pay some of the more pressing debts of the church.

The program yesterday consisted of religious and fraternal exercises conducted by the pastor, the Rev. S. T. Jenifer, assisted by visiting ministers. The program for tonight is an oratorio, the cantata of "Ruth," the Moabitess. Among the soloists are Mrs. Austin Yiezer, Miss Mamie Boyle, and Miss Fannie Reynolds.

Tuesday evening three lectures, upon the professions, mercantile pursuits, and the press, will be delivered by prominent colored orators. Wednesday music and magic will be the program, Prof. T. S. Boston directing the former and Prof. H. J. Burlingame conducting the latter. Thursday evening an old folks' concert will be given by the choir under the leadership of Prof. Charles Summers. Religion will be the subject for discussion Friday evening, and the symposium will close Sunday with religious exercises. Dr. W. B. Derrick, the colored divine from New York, will deliver a sermon in the morning at 10:45 o'clock.

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC IN EVANSTON.

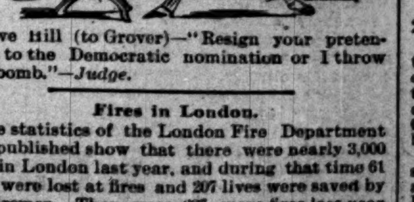
A Score of Cases in St. Mary's Catholic School—The Institution Closed.

A local epidemic of diphtheria has resulted in the closing of St. Mary's Catholic school in Evanston. One hundred and fifty pupils have been temporarily dismissed because eighteen or twenty cases of the disease have appeared within the last few weeks. In this number there have been six fatalities.

Within the last ten days three children in the family of James Bowditch, a laborer living in the north end of the village, have died of the disease. Four other children in the same house are now ill, one of them seriously, it is believed. It is thought that the disease was introduced among the school children by the children of recently arrived persons from the city. The school officials insist that the school is in good condition and that the disease did not originate therein.

St. Mary's School is situated in the west portion of the village near the ridge and in a populous and fashionable neighborhood. Its closing has created no little alarm and apprehension and the utmost vigilance is being exercised to prevent a spread of the disease. The school was closed last Wednesday, and it is not known how long it will be necessary to keep it shut.

The Political Crank.



Dave Hill (to Grover)—"Resign your pretensions to the Democratic nomination or I throw this bomb."—*Judge.*

Fires in London.

The statistics of the London Fire Department just published show that there were nearly 3,000 fires in London last year, and during that time 61 lives were lost at fires and 207 lives were saved by the firemen. There were 337 more fires last year than in 1890 and 691 more than the yearly average for the last ten years. Of last year's fires 266 are attributed to lights carelessly thrown down, 82 to explosions and other accidents with spirit lamps, and 62 to children playing with matches. There were more fires in December than in any other month and Christmas week was a particularly unfortunate period.

NO SECRET TYPHOID.

DR. WARE SAYS NONE CAN BE KEPT CONCEALED HEREAFTER.

The Same Methods Adopted as Apply to Scarlet-Fever — A "Superior" Doctor's Criticism—Commissioner Aldrich's Plan for Securing Pure Water for Lake View Heartily Indorsed—Chief Incantor Cooley Perpetrates a Witticism—A Candidate to Succeed Judge Moran.

Health Commissioner Ware has, in accordance with the city ordinances recently amended, sent notice to all physicians and surgeons to report cases of typhoid-fever the same as cases of scarlet-fever and diphtheria. Some of the physicians do not take kindly to this. They also object to the placarding of houses where typhoid-fever cases are being treated; and, as might be expected, to the investigation which the Health Commissioner is now making into the causes of the prevalence of this disease.

As a rule, the modest and moderate men of the profession make no objection to the rules or to the inquiries. But the autocratic members, those who have been successful and who cannot well stand success, are troublesome. They don't want their patients interfered with. They don't want their patrons troubled. They regard the investigations of the Health Office as a part of an unnecessary system of espionage, and, in many instances, they disregard the ordinances, deride the Health Commissioners, and act the usual rôle of the "superior person." One of these wrote a "superior" letter to Dr. Ware a few days ago. The following passages will indicate its tone and spirit:

If you are correctly reported by the newspapers, it appears that we are about to witness a fresh illustration of the way in which injudicious management can render the Health Office a nuisance instead of a benefit to the community. If you possess the information that is demanded by your position you know that typhoid-fever cannot be suppressed by a flourish of trumpets and by the employment of inspectors and plumbers who are to be guided in their work by the unpaid services of such physicians as can be cajoled or coerced into compliance with the arbitrary decrees of the Health Office. That is the way to provide for a gang of pothouse politicians, who cannot earn an honest living, but it is not the way to eradicate typhoid-fever. That can be accomplished only by improving the water supply of the city. Save your money, disband your inquisitors, direct all your energies and funds to the completion of the new water works, and then you will have done something of substantial value for the city. If you go on with proclamations and pr[illegible] for the doctors and placards that do more harm than good, and the blind confidence in quarantine that was characteristic of ignorance in past ages, you will succeed in accomplishing little for your reputation or for the benefit of the community.

"We don't get many such letters," said Dr. Ware. "As a rule physicians try to accommodate themselves to the rules of the Health Office, which are in accordance with the ordinances. We are investigating typhoid cases in order that we may be able to check its progress. We ought to have the support of the medical profession. I need not comment on this letter. It speaks for itself."

IS A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL IDEA.

An Engineer Indorses Mr. Aldrich's Lake View Water Tunnel Scheme.

John Stanley, a veteran in the city's service who worked for Mr. Chesbrough when the two mile tunnels were constructed, and who thoroughly understands the water supply of the city, in speaking yesterday of Commissioner Aldrich's proposal to sink a shaft in the Lake View tunnel at the 5,400 feet distance and to utilize the same, said:

"That is a sensible proposal. I am thoroughly well acquainted with the character of the water at the point indicated and I have no hesitation in saying that it is much better than that we obtain now at the two-mile crib. It can't help being so, for it is away north of the mouth of the river beyond the reach of the polluted water from the river which is washed directly eastward into the lake. Frequently this river water extends half a mile beyond the two-mile crib. You can note it in the lake. I have never known the polluted water to reach the point where it is proposed to sink the Lake View temporary shaft or any where near it. The sewers flowing into the lake from Lake View have not been considerable heretofore and cannot affect the character of the water a mile from shore. But there will be danger from this source soon, I fear.

"I passed by the point where the Rogers Park sewer and the Diversey street sewer emptied into the lake a few days ago and noticed that the water around there is in bad condition and that there were deposits not favorable to the public health along the shore in the vicinity. Those sewers ought not to have their outfall in the lake. But, understand me, these sewers could not affect the water at the point where it is proposed to sink the shaft at this time."

CHIEF INCANTOR COOLEY A HUMORIST

He Says Mayor Washburne Wants to "Get Even" with Him.

Chief Incantor Cooley threatens to "roast" Mayor Washburne for having signed the petition for the repeal of the Drainage law and asserts that the Mayor's signature was attached to get even with him (Cooley) for having reflected at the conference of last Tuesday on the city administration because it did not pay more attention to the Bridgeport pumping works. Of course this last is nonsense. The Mayor signed the petition before the conference took place. He had nothing to do with getting it up or with its circulation for signatures. The petition is being circulated by independent citizens, who have no connection with the administration and no connection with any political party.

As pointed out already, it has been signed by leading engineers and wealthy and intelligent property-owners. Surely Isham Randolph, President of the Western Society of Engineers, and Matthew Laflin, and John B. Drake, and men of that kind did not sign it to get even with Cooley.

As to the charge that the present condition of the pumping works is due to the neglect of Mayor Washburne's administration, that is not true. The Cregier administration and Cooley's pets, the Canal Commissioners, are jointly responsible for the condition of the pumping works, for when through the exertions of Ald. Dixon, Ald. Cullerton, and THE TRIBUNE an appropriation of $150,000 was made to increase the pumping capacity at Bridgeport in 1890 the Cregier administration refused to use the money, and the Canal Commissioners gave an excuse for their refusal by saying they could not take more water than the city was sending down. The parties in charge of the petition will circulate it actively this week and a mass-meeting is likely to result, at which plain talk will be used in reference to Chief Incantor Cooley and his combine.

WINDES WANTS TO SUCCEED MORAN.

A Candidate for the Democratic Nomination, as Usual—Other Political Matters.

Another candidate for Judge to succeed Moran has appeared on the Democratic side—the inevitable Thomas G. Windes. This is his tenth attempt. If the Democrats should nominate him it is doubtful whether the Republicans would indorse him. The Republican committeemen have informed the Democrats that William J. English will be indorsed if nominated. Ald. Sexton would be indorsed also it is believed.

The following resolution was adopted by the 27th Ward Republican club Saturday:

WHEREAS, It appears to be the popular will of the citizens of Cook County and other counties of the State to call to the Gubernatorial chair of the State of Illinois a well known citizen of this county and an honored member of the Circuit Court bench, Hon. Lorin C. Collins; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, members of the Twenty-seventh Ward Republican club, recognizing and appreciating the invaluable services of the Hon. L. C. Collins as a member of the Legislature for years, and as Speaker of the House, and as a Judge of the Circuit Court, and believing that such services are not only worthy of recognition and appreciation but also of some particular mark of confidence and respect, therefore, it is resolved that, inasmuch as it has been publicly announced that Judge L. C. Collins is a candidate for the Governorship of the State of Illi-

nois, we are confident that all factions of the Republican party could unite in his support, and, firmly believing him to be the strongest candidate named, heartily indorse his candidacy and pledge to him our unqualified support from this day on to that of election and victory.

The club also indorsed George S. Willits for Congress, and made the following apportionment of delegates to the Aldermanic convention to be held at Almira March 19:

Precinct.	Votes.	Delegates.
First	185	15
Second	73	6
Third	181	15
Fourth	85	7
Fifth	97	8
Sixth	146	12
Seventh	61	5

William J. Wallis, a real-estate man, is the favorite Aldermanic candidate. Ald. Fonda, who is in poor health, retires.

May Decide to Experiment.

At the meeting of Ald. Madden's subcommittee Tuesday a recommendation in reference to the crematories will be made. It is believed that the Health Commissioner will be directed to have the garbage of the First, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards burned at the Heavey establishment for a month as an experiment. If that proves a success crematories of the Patrick and Engle patent will also be erected. With these crematories in operation the city could burn most of the stuff collected in the older and more thickly settled portions of the city. The ordinances could be enforced also so as to compel hotels and boarding-houses to patronize those affairs.

That Economic Deal.

Corporation Counsel Miller says in reference to the consolidation of the gas trust and the Economic company: "If the consolidation is proved it would affect the charters of the companies on the general ground that it is a combination to prevent competition, and therefore against public policy. I shall not do anything in the matter unless the Council shall so direct. I always obey the orders of the Council, however. But is there sufficient evidence that the combination has been made?"

Will Indorse Mr. Hutchings.

There will be a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward club Thursday evening at No. 938 West Lake street, at which resolutions will be offered indorsing Commissioner Hutchings' course as Election Commissioner.

SPEECH OF THE LOWER ANIMALS.

Mr. Garner's Latest Studies in the Monkey Language.

New York *Times:* R. L. Garner's study of the possibilities of speech in the monkey tribe he still continues with indefatigable zeal. The difficulties of actual experiment with simians is at once understandable. You may have your monkey in his cage, but, like the bird, he may not always be in a singing mood. Visits in order to hear what moneys have to say for themselves must be made at zoölogical collection at early hours, before the crowd is present. No matter how loquacious or rhetorical a monkey may be, he is not inclined to air his vocabulary when cake, candy, or peanuts are larger attractions.

In compiling his dictionary of monkey speech, there is no monkey of any importance in the United States Mr. Garner has not visited. The latest interview is one with the performing ape, one of the attractions of "The Country Circus." Whether Mr. Garner will find an acrobat as guileless and unsophisticated a monkey as one without education remains to be seen.

Mr. Garner tells an amusing story. Going through the streets of a Southern city some weeks ago he came across an Italian, an organ, and a forlorn and spiritless monkey. Though the monkey wore a cocked hat and a regimental coat, he was depressed. Penny contributions he received in an automatic manner. The investigator of speech in the lower animals is not scientific alone, he is human, and has an intense sympathy for monkeys. Nearing the monkey he made use of the word which signifies "food" or a square meal.

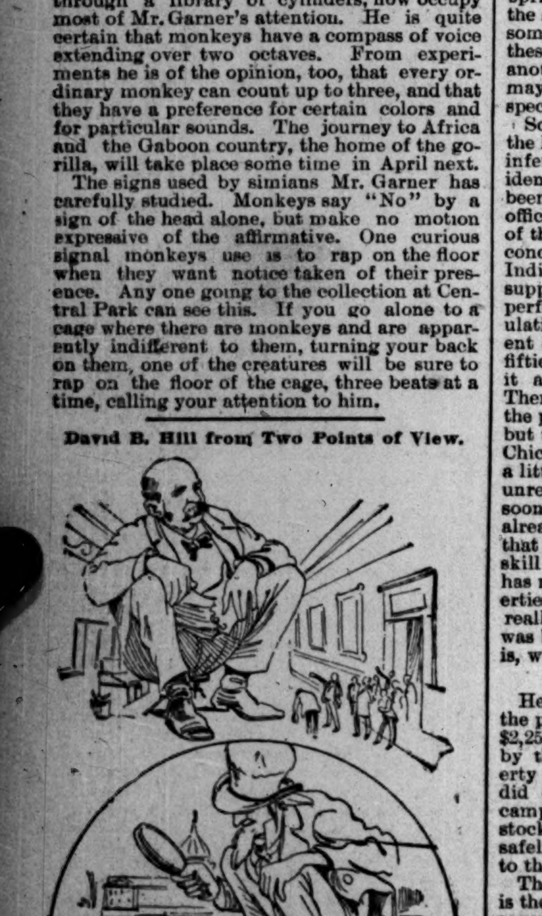
The monkey stopped suddenly, then came a gleam of intelligence. He cocked his head, he listened, and then responded. Mr. Garner bought him a banana. Then the word for drink was repeated and at once came an affirmative reply and the monkey had milk given him. Instantly the strongest affection was manifested. Mr. Garner was the monkey's best friend. He sprang into Mr. Garner's arms and hugged him. Despite the Italian's chain and tugging the monkey declined a separation. Having paid for the exhibition, Mr. Garner was forced to leave. Then the grief of the monkey was intense. Tears rolled down his cheeks, "and as far as I went down the street away from him I could still hear the cries, the complaints, the sobs of that poor creature. I was lost to him forever."

What the organ grinder said was original. "He, monk, no understand Italian. Monk no Dago."

Mr. Garner, as he covers new ground, believes that monkeys, according to geographical distribution, possess differences of speech. He is inclined to think that in Southern Africa the sounds made by the simians approach the click, that curious linguistic sound peculiar to the Hottentot vernacular. Monkey text-books due to the phonograph, running through a library of cylinders, now occupy most of Mr. Garner's attention. He is quite certain that monkeys have a compass of voice extending over two octaves. From experiments he is of the opinion, too, that every ordinary monkey can count up to three, and that they have a preference for certain colors and for particular sounds. The journey to Africa and the Gaboon country, the home of the gorilla, will take place some time in April next.

The signs used by simians Mr. Garner has carefully studied. Monkeys say "No" by a sign of the head alone, but make no motion expressive of the affirmative. One curious signal monkeys use is to rap on the floor when they want notice taken of their presence. Any one going to the collection at Central Park can see this. If you go alone to a cage where there are monkeys and are apparently indifferent to them, turning your back on them, one of the creatures will be sure to rap on the floor of the cage, three beats at a time, calling your attention to him.

David B. Hill from Two Points of View.



Very big among his admirers in New York, but very small to the country at large.—*Puck.*

To the Influenza Germ.

By the shivering fits which chill us,
By the feverish heats which grill us,
By the pains acute which fill us,
By the aches which maul and mill us,
By the quacks who draught and pill us,
By the hydropaths who swill us,
By the allopaths who bill us,
By the nervous fears which kill us,
Tell us, tell us, wee Bacillus,
What, and why, and whence you are!

Say, are you a germ atomic?
Have you uses economic?
Are you truly miasmatic?
Are you solid or lymphatic?
Frankly, is your cause zymotic?
Are you native or exotic?
When your business is transacted
Is your stay to be protracted?
And do you intend, Bacillus,
To return again and kill us?
Do make answer, if you please!

Tell us briefly, tiny mystery,
What's your source and what's your history,
Clear the clouds of obfuscation
That surround your incubation!
Furnish, without more obstruction,
Your belated introduction.
Let us know your why and wherefore,
What it is you're in the air for.
And meanwhile, O wee Bacillus,
Since with morbid dread you fill us,
Prithee, take your leave at once!
—*London World.*

HAS ITS SPRING CHILL.

WALL STREET SUFFERING FROM ITS ANNUAL COMPLAINT.

Repetition of the February Experience When the Spring Export of Gold Commences—In the Autumn It Is Imported—Statistics Show $155,500,000 Due America from England—Keene Aggregated $2,250,000 in Chicago Gas Dealings.

New York, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The market has got its spring chill. It nearly always gets one about this time. In February we begin our spring export of gold, and in the autumn we import. Regularly, for years, our exports have started in February, and as regularly the stock market has been chilled by it. Half a million of gold was engaged Friday, another half million Saturday. Immediately there was a sagging off in prices. The bull ardor of the traders was checked. They sold stocks for both accounts, and Saturday after the bank statement appeared showing an increase of $10,000,000 in the loans (due to trade movements and customary in February) and a decrease in the surplus reserve of $2,000,000, there was more selling of stocks and the market closed rather weak. It may weaken more Monday or next day, but the big houses are not likely to allow a serious break to occur. They can handle this market because it is still narrow and professional. The coal deal, which made transactions of over 1,000,000 shares a day, was strictly professional. The general public had little part in it and while there is nothing in sight to cause selling in any considerable volume by the public, the great bull houses can take care of things with but little trouble. There are no blocks of stock hanging over the market so large as to be threatening.

To carry out the purposes of the coal combination a majority of Lackawanna stock must be held permanently; to the same end, a majority of Reading must be held. This must have been calculated when the deal was originally planned. It is safe to calculate that the stock is paid for and laid away in the strong boxes of the great capitalists. The floating minority of the stock is small compared with the forces available for handling it. But it does not follow because the market can be held in easy control that the big capitalists and leading capitalists are going to start another bull movement right away. On the contrary, they may think this is a good time to let things drift back a little; for the last part of February and the month of March is usually a bad time to bull stocks. It is the stormiest season of the year, when the danger from storms, floods, violent changes of temperature, inflicting widespread injury, is the greatest.

How Gold Exports Operate.

Then, too, there is the gold export. The difference in the price of a dollar bill, which makes the difference between importing gold and exporting gold, is 1 per cent. One cent on a dollar is enough under normal conditions. That is to say, if a man having a debt to pay in London finds that to buy a bill of exchange on that place will cost him $1.01 he can more profitably send gold and does so. If, on the contrary, the man in London finds that a bill on New York is 101 cents he sends gold instead. When a bill on London costs 489 cents per one pound sterling gold can be sent more profitably and, in the spring of the year, the demands of the trade generally do send it there—in fact gold can and is sent out before the 489 mark is reached, as is the case now. In the fall, the case being reversed, the London man paying his New York debts sends gold rather than buy his New York bills at 489 cents; but the New York man who may have to remit to London at that time, can buy his bills at 484 cents. When, therefore, exchange is 489 cents we export, and when at 484 cents, we import. But even this 1 per cent may be shaded, so fine have the dealers in exchange brought their calculations.

At the market rate of exchange now it does not appear there is any profit in sending out gold. But it nearly always happens that the first transactions are "special," and it will be remembered how a prominent Treasury official last spring set out to sternly discountenance "special" transactions as being obnoxious to public morality.

But now, where is our "balance of trade"? Where is the $155,500,000 that Europe owes us at this moment, according to the statistics? One Philadelphia paper recently suggested that we demand the money be returned forthwith, as we needed no foreign entanglements. Some one facetiously added that the new navy might be employed to make the demand. Anyway, here we are with a statistical balance of $155,500,000 of gold owing us. We are settling our foreign balances in gold just the same as before, and just as if these statistics did not show the foreigners that they ought to be sending millions of gold to us instead of our sending some to them.

Also Disturbed by the Silver Men.

While the market is getting to its customary spring gold chill, it is also a little disturbed by the silver men, and perhaps there may be some disposition to wait and see just how far these people are to be allowed to go. This is another reason why the market as a whole may be dull and possibly lower, except for specialties.

Some stocks have been exceptionally strong the last week. Western Union has, and it is inferred that at next month's meeting the dividend will be increased. Chicago gas has been largely bought by Chicago houses. It is officially announced that a syndicate of friends of the company have purchased the Economic concern and also the natural gas properties in Indiana, and Chicago will have fuel gas supplied at low cost when projected plans are perfected. It is an instructive lesson in speculation that the people who are such persistent bears on Chicago gas stock, when in the fifties, have lately been the largest buyers of it at twenty-five to thirty points higher. There were men here who were believers in the property and large holders of its shares, but they could do nothing singly against the Chicago bear clique. Therefore they made a little combination and put their interests unreservedly into the hands of Mr. Keene. As soon as that was done the Chicago clique were already beaten. All the little market tricks that they could play were nothing against the skill of a man that Wall street acknowledges has never had his superior in handling properties on the Stock Exchange. His skill is really a sort of intuitive genius. He never was beaten except when he beat himself, that is, when he utterly overworked himself.

Profits Aggregate $2,250,000.

He took charge of Chicago gas stock, and the profits of the operation aggregate about $2,250,000. A large part of this was contributed by the Chicago bears, who now see the property they contemned in a different light. Nor did our Mr. Keene make a more brilliant campaign than when he took this discredited stock in the 50s and carried it up easily and safely to a figure more nearly corresponding to the dividends it pays.

The next big thing to be done in the market is the floating of the new Richmond Terminal securities, and the chances are that it will be successfully done. It is in the main a refunding operation, and, if holders of the existing securities see that the plan is good, they may accept it for want of a better one, if for no other reason.

Erie securities may be good for a rise when the market is in the right shape. The earnings of the property are increasing with a steady growth.

CONDITION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

Statement of a Week at London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort.

London, Feb. 21.—There was a good demand for discount during the past week at 2⅛ for the three months and 2¼ for short. Revenue payments continue to transfer large balances from the money market to the Bank of England, and as outside supplies thus become shorter rates harden. Tax payments deposited in the Bank of England during the week on government account reached a total of nearly £2,000,000. The withdrawals of gold for the continent amounted to £410,000. The improvement in foreign exchanges now causes a cessation of the trade demand for gold for the continent. The indications generally point to a further growth of the Bank of England's bullion and reserve. The silver market became firm under free Indian buying, and the price advanced to 41 11-16, but New York again taking advantage of the advance to sell, the price relapsed, leaving a week's advance of 3 15-16. Paper rose 3⅛. On the Stock Exchange business during the first half of the week was active, but dealings afterwards lessened, owing to bad weather, interruptions of cable communications, the renewal of adverse rumors in connection with the Muriette settlement, and realizings due to the death of John Shaw, who was an outside broker. American railway securities at first promised to maintain their revival level, and buying was brisk early in the week, but relapsed after Thursday. Yesterday this department of the market was especially inanimate and the feeling was uncertain. News of New York gold shipments caused expectation of bear operations. Yesterday's changes were mostly for the worse, the fact that tomorrow is a holiday in New York adding weakness. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities includes the following: Decreases—Northern Pacific, 1⅜; Erie ordinary, 1; Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western preferred, and New York, Ontario and Western ⅝ each; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, first mortgage, ½; Pennsylvania, 1⅜. Increases—Wabash debenture, 1½; Union Pacific shares and Wabash preferred, ⅝ each; Atchison, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Lake Shore, Mexican Central and Ohio & Mississippi, ⅛ each. Canadian railway securities were weak, especially the Grand Trunk securities, which were considerably sold. Grand Trunk first and second preferred, both declined 1⅛ on the week and do. third preferred 1. In foreign government securities, Spanish bonds fell 1½ on the news of the illness of Queen Regent Christiana. Argentine bonds rose 1¼ in view of the reduction of the Buenos Ayres gold premium to 252; Brazilians advanced 1, while Chileans declined 1. Among the miscellaneous securities United States debenture corporation lost 1½ on the week, the J. & P. Coats shares ¾, and Rio Tintos ⅛. Brewers and bank stocks were generally weaker. Bell's Asbestos shares rose ¾ on the strength of the announcement of a dividend.

Paris, Feb. 21.—After considerable fluctuations on the Bourse, due to the ministerial crisis, prices tended to firmness, the belief being general that M. Rouvier will be in the new Cabinet as Finance Minister. Yesterday 3 per cent rentes advanced 10 centimes, leaving a week's fall of 15 centimes. Crédit Foncier dropped 7 francs 85 centimes and Rio Tinto 4¼ francs. Prices on the Petite Bourse were a fraction weaker, owing to the circulation of rumors adverse to an early arrangement of the ministerial crisis.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—On the Boerse during the last week business was limited, but prices showed a tendency to firmness, except in the case of Spanish securities, which were flat at a decline of ⅛ per cent. Bank and industrial shares were in better demand. The final quotations include the following: Prussian 4s, 106.50; Mexican 6s, 80.70; Deutsche Bank, 160.75; Bochemer, 11; Harpener, 139; rubles, 201.40; short exchange on London, 20.39⅛; long do, 20.28⅛; private discount, 1⅝. The official details of the subscription for the new imperials loans show numerous applications by smaller investors. The general rate of allotment is fixed at 14 per cent. Small subscriptions up to 5,000 marks are accepted in full.

Frankfort, Feb. 21.—During the last week business on the Boerse was fairly active and prices were firm. Today's closing quotations (unofficial) include the following: Hungarian gold rente, 92.70; Italian, 89.40; Portuguese, 40.60; Spanish, 61.10; Austrian credit, 264; short exchange on London, 20.40; private discount, 2¼.

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF MOROCCO.

Built Under Ground and Guarded by 300 Black Soldiers.

Morocco has a famous treasure house which, although not so important as it was once, still contains a large part of the Sultan's accumulations from the heavy taxes imposed on his people. There are at present three subtreasuries where a considerable part of the country's revenue is kept. The chief repository, however, and the only one which is well known, is at Miknas, on the road between Fez and the City of Morocco.

In the course of time an immense amount of money has been kept in that strongly-guarded receptacle. The treasure is in the form of gold and silver, a good deal of it coined and a great deal in the form of bar metal.

Morocco is not a very expensive government to carry on, although the people are burdened with heavy taxes, says the New York *Sun.* The Sultan's outgo is chiefly for the expenses of his court, for the payment of his pension roll, which amounts to a considerable sum, for theological schools, for the entertainment of his guests, and for his army, which, however, is not a heavy drain on the treasury.

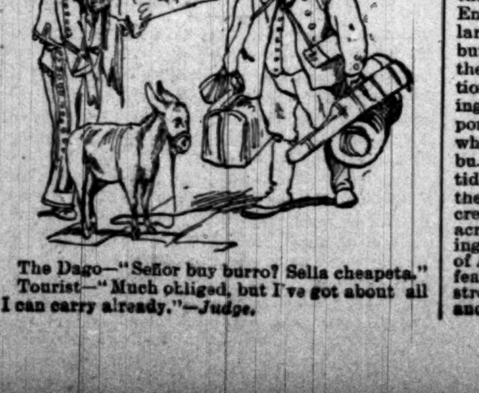
The officers of the State cost the government comparatively little, for they are expected, in their own provinces, to bleed the people for their personal advantage, and they live right up to their privileges. Very little is expended for streets, roads, bridges, prisons, and other things which cost most governments a great deal of money. The Sultan hoards a large part of the sums he receives from taxes to add to his personal fortune and to pay the expenses of war, should he be so unlucky as to become involved in trouble with his European friends. The debt he owes Spain on account of the unpleasantness between that country and his own years ago is not paid yet, although the sum is being diminished rapidly, as Spain takes one-half of the total customs duties collected at Moroccan ports.

Nobody knows how great the sum of money is that is held in the treasure boxes of Morocco, but it is supposed to be enormous. Morocco has a population of about 8,000,000 people, and although most of them are very poor the tax-gatherers contrive to squeeze a good deal of money out of them. Miknas has been the royal treasury for some centuries. The treasury building is a short distance outside of the city. Its stone walls are very high and thick. To get inside these walls one has to pass through three great iron doors. If thieves could get inside all these doors they yet might not be able to secure the treasures. The interior is a long, narrow hall, as dark as pitch, which is the passageway to the iron trap door, abundantly supplied with locks, which is let into the stone flooring, and leads to an underground apartment, where the treasure is kept in a large room called the treasure chamber. The building is guarded constantly by 300 negro slaves, who are a part of the Sultan's army, and are never permitted to leave the neighborhood.

The treasure house is opened only once a year. At that time the Sultan either comes in person or sends one of his most trusted officials. The purpose, usually, is not to take any treasure away, but to add to the hoard, because the Sultan retains from the taxes a sufficient sum to meet all the expenses of his court and government. As a rule, therefore, unless the Sultan has had an unusually unpleasant time with the Berbers, who are in rebellion often, and determined, apparently, to make the Sultan's life a burden to him, the accumulations in the treasury are not diminished.

The subtreasuries, which have existed within the last few years only, are at Fez, the City of Morocco, and in the oasis of Tafilalet, south of the Atlas Mountains, among the Filali people. The shrewd Sultan, in hiding a part of his revenue in the desert of Sahara, is providing, undoubtedly, for the possibility that he may be compelled to leave his throne and seek safety in flight some day. He proposes, if that unhappy event occurs, to have money enough for a rainy day in a region that is not accessible easily. It is said that the treasure kept in the oasis is very much larger than the amount deposited in the other subtreasuries, and that the Sultan has been considering seriously the advisability of carting off most of the money he keeps at Miknas to Tafilalet. Miknas is on the road to the City of Morocco, and should the Sultan be involved in war with an invading European power it is likely that one of its first enterprises would be to get possession of the treasure house at Miknas. The soldier slaves who guard the house are called the black guard. A great many fables and rumors about this treasure house have been recorded, but the foregoing facts are unexaggerated, and very little more is known actually about the treasure.

In Mexico.



The Dago—"Señor buy burro? Sella cheapeta."
Tourist—"Much obliged, but I've got about all I can carry already."—*Judge.*

THE MIDNIGHT MINING CO.,

Which is now operating the Midnight and Daylight mines of the Red Mountain Mining District, Ouray County, State of Colorado, with clear titles of record to the property, have as yet about 10,000 SHARES of the treasury stock for sale, which can be had by calling at the main office of the

SILVER KING MINING CO.,

Room 404 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill. . . .

This property now has two large boilers, two steam pumps, and a Jackson friction hoisting works, a shaft down 167 feet, which was sunk 120 feet from the vein to get clear of snow-slides. A station has been made at the 167-foot level and a drift has been driven to the vein, which cut it a few days ago in good ore resembling that of the noted Gaston Mine, both in character and grade, which is located about one mile distant, and paid last year, according to the statistics printed in the Financial and Mining Record of New York, 80 per cent on her capitalization, and yet holds in a reserve fund and working capital $360,000.00 in the treasury. The Midnight will commence working ore the 15th of this month, and as soon as the balance of the treasury stock is sold the books will be closed and no more can be had at the present prices. It is the intention of the Midnight Mining Co. to list on the Stock Exchange of Chicago as soon as the mine begins paying dividends, which will not be later than May 1, 1892. It is suggested that to purchase a few shares of both THE MIDNIGHT and THE SILVER KING would be a very desirable investment.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SPECIAL FUND OF $200,000 AT 5%,

IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN $10,000.

PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.

KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS 92 WASHINGTON ST.

60th WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE Globe Savings Bank, 225 DEARBORN-ST., At the Close of Business Feb. 20, 1892.

ASSETS:

Secured time loans		$ 85,416.36
Real estate loans		101,170.00
Stocks and bonds		56,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		4,215.34
Collections		1,419.05
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$109,900.00	
Due from banks	50,013.24	
Cash and cash items	10,980.43	
		170,893.67
Total		$419,114.42

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		1,674.41
Savings deposits	$136,458.03	
Checking deposits	79,042.70	
Certified checks	81.30	
Cashier's checks	1,707.98	
		217,240.01
Total		$419,114.42

Savings and checking accounts solicited. None too large, none too small.
C. W. SPALDING, Prest. J. P. ALTGELD, 2d V.-Prest.
EDWARD HAYES, V.-Prest.
W. S. LOOMIS, Asst. Cashier.

WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST. Land and Building, $135,000.

95 VAN VLISSINGEN Washington-st.

FOR SALE. 3231 Groveland-av.

2-story and cellar modern 9-room residence. Inducements will be given if purchased this week.

95 VAN VLISSINGEN Washington-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY AND TO BUILD AT LOWEST RATES WITHOUT DELAY.

ESTABLISHED 1879. "VAN VLISSINGEN" 149 LA SALLE-ST. (J. H. Van Vlissingen and Bro.).

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

Bought and sold. Send for Lists.

N.W. HARRIS & Co. BANKERS

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

YOU

Can do anything you want to right on the market in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks at KENDALL & CO.'S, 188 Dearborn-st. Give us a call.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

The first shipment of gold abroad since the rise in exchange attracted the attention and excited the fears of business-men was made Saturday, and on the same day an additional $1,000,000 was engaged for export this week, making altogether $1,500,000. This is conceded by brokers to be a good start, particularly in view of the fact that the shipments are not justified by the current rate of exchange. It is explained that Austria is paying a premium for gold in order to carry out her scheme for the resumption of specie payment. The optimists claim that the drain of gold will be unimportant and temporary, being due to special causes; that the large liquidation of foreign holdings of our securities last year and our heavy exports during the last six months have made us a creditor nation to such an extent that there is little danger of losing much gold this year. Business-men, however, who have in the past witnessed the depressing influence of heavy gold exports are not quite so certain of the future, and are inclined to take in their sails. They point to the fact that Spain and Portugal are in a worse financial predicament than Austria, and that an enormous amount of money has been sunk by the French, English, and German capitalists in South America, in the Panama Canal, and in other ill-starred ventures. Austria it is estimated will need £20,000,000 gold, and at present she finds that she can get it cheaper in this country than anywhere else. The national banks of England, France, and Germany have materially larger stocks of gold than at this time last year, but they apparently are not inclined to part with them. Another factor which attracts the attention of the banker on this side is the recent falling off in exports and the relative increase in imports. For four days last week the exports of wheat from the Atlantic ports were only 800,000 bu. Furthermore the period when the annual tide of tourists abroad sets in is almost here, and the next ninety days approximately $100,000,000 credit in one form or another must be transferred across the Atlantic to pay the bills of our wandering aristocracy. The selling of foreign holdings of American securities due to poverty abroad and fear of silver legislation here goes steadily on, strengthening exchange and increasing the balance which must be paid some time in some way. How, then, in view of these various drafts upon our credit, all payable in gold, can a season of protracted and heavy gold exports be avoided?

Merchants and bankers very generally concede that in most lines trade is quiet and in some positively dull. The large accumulations of money at all financial centers are cited as an evidence that the legitimate demand is small. Bank clearings are in excess of last year, due principally to an increased movement in grain and speculation in securities. The condition of the farming community is conceded to be very prosperous in the North, as is also that of the railroads which have carried the products of the soil to market.

The iron trade is quiet, and there is less talk of a revival in this line than was heard a few months ago. Cotton is again weak and lower, emphasizing the almost bankrupt condition of a very important section of the country.

In speculative circles the Eastern coal combination and the Chicago Gas deal have recently attracted attention. In both instances competition has been wiped out, and there has resulted wild speculation and a great appreciation in the securities of the interested companies. The coal combination is admitted to be the greatest financial deal ever effected and one calculated to increase the profits of the coal barons enormously. The usual tendency of events of this kind, especially when railroad earnings are favorable, is to encourage speculation and develop a bull market, but the sinister influence of gold exports became so pronounced in the closing days of last week that everything, even Chicago Gas and the coal stocks, gave way and went off at a rattling pace.

The leading speculative markets were notable for the development of considerable strength during the early part of the week and the apparent establishment of "new ground" for wheat. The firmer tone was almost wholly the result of foreign conditions. The damage to French and other continental wheat crops by heavy freezing weather after a mild, wet season was enough to arouse apprehension on the other side and start their markets up. They also began buying freely on this side of the Atlantic, and America followed the advance suggested and established by the traders over the water. The improvement was accelerated by the fact that our own wheat is in a condition none too promising, and there was known to exist a large short interest here and at St. Louis especially. The prospect of a severe cold wave on the heels of some warm, rainy weather through the winter wheat country was an additional source of discomfort to those who chanced to be short. Upon the higher plane of prices, however, there appeared a multitude of holders of wheat purchased around 95c and carried down to 88c, and the realizing sales above 94c were simply enormous. The weight of these offerings and the selling due to the continued mild weather has somewhat reduced the price, but as compared with a week ago May wheat shows a gain of 3c. This is eminently satisfactory to the speculators who bought all the way down the toboggan slide on the theory that after a break of over 25c a bushel there should be a reaction. There has thus far been a recovery of 5½c, and with this little demonstration of the fact that wheat can advance, the general feeling is one of more confidence in the future. The mail of commission houses is loaded with inquiries from outside investors, and there are indications, both abroad and at home, that a season of great speculative activity is near at hand.

Corn and provisions have been somewhat influenced by wheat, but the fact that there has been a more liberal movement from farmers' hands, both of corn and hogs, has led to general realizing and an easier feeling.

FINANCIAL.

The money situation continues easy locally as well as generally. Bankers claim that there is an almost imperceptible increase in demand for money. Rates, of course, have not been so low as in New York, but the tendency has been to a gradual reduction. Money can be readily obtained on the 4½ per cent basis. The point is made that the improvement in demand for money will be more rapid here than in New York. The great territory tributary to Chicago tends to relieve it of surplus funds. There is a certain constant demand from this source. Relief for an overstocked money market in New York is looked for in great railroad or financial undertakings. The general condition of railroad properties does not warrant immediate loanings or extensive building operations. The prospects of an easy New York money market for some time, therefore, are good. The local market may be reinforced by Eastern funds if the New York exchange rates continue to go down. The demand for commercial paper continues to absorb the supply offered.

The New York bank statement was considered satisfactory, as there is a sharp increase in loans. This resulted in a decrease in the surplus reserve. The abundance of money is shown by the increase in deposits. Bankers express the opinion that the increased loan total means a large number of loans at exceedingly low rates of interest. The footings of the bank statement were as follows:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.		Changes.
Loans	$466,291,300	$476,571,600	Inc.	$11,279,700
Deposits	521,571,900	531,261,800	Inc.	9,689,900
Circulation	5,548,500	5,457,700	Dec.	90,800
Legal tend.	51,111,300	50,520,900	Dec.	590,400
Specie	112,935,500	113,152,100	Inc.	216,600
Reserve	164,046,800	163,673,000	Dec.	373,800
R'serve req.	130,392,975	132,815,450	Inc.	2,422,475
Surplus	[illegible]	30,857,550	Dec.	2,796,275

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb 20	Closing—Feb 19
Atchison	9,465	39⅜	39	39¼	39⅛
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	200	34½	34⅛	34½	
Am. Sugar	500	83	82⅞	82⅞	83
B., R. & P.	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
*C., B. & Q.	7,530	106	104⅛	105	108
Canada Southern	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
Canadian Pacific	100	89	89	89	89⅛
Ches. & O.	650	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25
Do 1st pfd	122	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	62⅛
Colo. Coal	750	37⅞	37	37	37⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	215	71¼	71¼	71¼	71⅝
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	113⅛	113	113	113⅛
Chicago Gas	27,975	81⅞	79⅜	79⅜	80⅜
D., L. & W.	4,300	157⅛	156⅛	156⅛	156⅞
Del. & Hud.	500	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	134⅝
Den. & R. G. pfd.	200	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅝
Dist. & C. F. Co.	2,310	49⅛	49	49⅛	48⅞
Edison	1,785	98⅞	97⅛	97⅜	98⅜
Erie	9,050	32⅛	31⅞	32	32⅛
Do pfd	1,500	74	73⅛	73⅛	73⅞
E. Tenn.	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
Do 2d pfd	225	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
Hocking Valley	2,500	31⅛	31	31	31⅛
Ill. Cent	215	106	106	106	
Jersey Central	1,405	138⅛	137⅛	137⅛	138⅛
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	925	30	30	30	30⅜
Lake Shore	270	122½	122⅛	122½	123
Louis. & Nash.	3,425	75	74⅜	74⅜	75
L. E. & W.	10,787	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	25⅞
Do pfd	1,400	77½	76⅜	76⅛	77
Lead Trust	117	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛
Do pfd	547	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜	84
Missouri Pac	1,540	62¼	61⅞	61⅛	62⅛
Manitoba	200	113⅜	113	113	113⅛
Manhattan	1,560	114	113⅛	113⅛	114
Northwest	1,435	117	116⅞	116⅞	117
New England	6,400	51⅛	50⅜	51	50⅞
Nor. Pac.	200	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛
Do pfd	6,190	68	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	200	50⅛	50	50	50⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W.	300	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Do pfd	100	56⅞	56⅜	56⅛	56⅞
Nor. Amn. Co.	4,809	16	15⅛	15⅞	16⅛
Nat'l Cordage	1,000	95⅜	95	95⅜	94⅞
NY,C.&S.L.2d pfd	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	41⅛
Ont. & W.	225	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅞
Omaha	200	48	48	48	48⅛
Pac. Mail	400	38	37⅛	37⅛	38
Reading	20,700	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛	58⅞
Richm. Term	1,695	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅞
Do pfd	200	76	76	76	76⅜
Rock Island	2,560	89⅞	88⅜	88⅞	89⅜
St. Paul	11,925	78	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
Do pfd	100	126⅛	126⅛	126½	127
Silver Bullion	50,000	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅛
So. Pac.	300	39⅛	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛
St. Paul & Dul.	100	44⅜	44⅜	44½	......
St. L. & S. W.	100	9	9	9	9
Do pfd	300	18	18	18	18⅛
Texas Pac	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26
Tenn. Coal	2,500	45⅛	44⅛	44⅜	45⅞
Union Pac	9,255	47	45⅞	46	47⅛
U. P., D. & G.	200	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
W. & L. E.	200	37⅜	37⅞	37⅞	......
Do pfd	110	78	78	78	78⅞
Wabash pfd	310	29⅞	29⅞	29⅛	30
Western Union	4,504	88⅛	87⅞	87⅛	88
Wis. Cent	100	18½	18½	18½	......

*Ex-div. 1¼ quarterly.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg. ....116⅛ U. S. 2s, reg. 100
U. S. 4s, coup. 116⅛

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

12000 Atch 4s. ......82⅛@82⅜
36000 Atch inc. ......60½@61
47000 A & P inc. ......12½@12⅜
14000 CNJ g m 5s. 112⅜
2000 C&O con. 104⅛
5000 CB&Q-Neb 4s. 90½
5000 CB&Q deb 5s. ......103⅛@103⅛
50000 C&EI gen 5s. ......101⅞@102
6000 CGL&C 1st. 90
15000 C&NP 1st. 82
7000 CRI&P 5s cp. ......102⅜@102⅜
17000 CHV&T 5s. 92
1000 D&RG 1st. 117⅜
1000 D&RG 4s. 80½
10000 DM&M 1 g. 39
4000 EL&BS 6s. 81
4000 FtW&D 1st. 102
5000 H&TC gm 4s. 64
4000 KanPa 1st con 111
1000 LS 1st cp. 121
5000 LS 2d rg. 123
1000 L&N unfd gld 4s. 79⅜
14000 LStL&T 1st. ......92@93⅛
5000 M&SP 1st C&M R5s 101⅛
20000 M&SP 1st-C&P 6s. 117
10000 M&SP 1-C&P W5s. 106⅜
7000 M&SP 1st H&D 7s. 125⅛
10000 M&SP 1st-I&D ex. 126⅛
40000 MK&T 1st. ......80⅛@81
6000 M&O gm 4s. 66
6000 NYEl 1st. 113⅛
31000 NYO&W 1st. ......114½@114⅜
2000 NP 2d cp. 114⅛
10000 NY&P-C&I 6s. ......94⅜@94⅛
1000 NP 3d cp. 108⅜
11000 NPcon 5s. 79
3000 Ohio S gm 4s. 66⅛
6000 OSL&U con. 83
7000 OSL 6s. ......105⅛@105⅜
11000 P&E 1st ......81½@82½
46000 P&R 1st inc. ......75@76
26000 P&R 2d inc. 66
111000 P&R 3d inc. ......59⅛@59⅜
21000 P&R gm 4s. ......87@87⅛
12000 P&R 3d con. 60
20000 RT ctr 5s. ......68⅜@69
46000 RTT tr 6s. ......97½@98
10000 Rio G W 1st. ......77⅜@78⅛
5000 SL&IM 5s. 85½
2000 SL&SW 1st. ......70⅛@71
6000 SL S W 2d inc. 33
8000 Sav&W 1st. 83⅛
10000 SPM&M 1st MC 5s. 101⅛
8000 SV&NE 4s. 80
5000 SLS&E 1st. 80
5000 SC inc. 16
10000 SP of Ari 1st. 102⅛
30000 TP 2d inc. ......31@31⅛
9000 TAA&NM con. ......87½@88
6000 T&OC 1st. 106
5000 TP&W 4s. 78⅛
5000 U P col 6s. 101
20000 Wab 1st. ......104½@104⅜
500 WS rg 4s. 104⅛
61000 WNY&P 2d. ......34½@35
11000 W&LE 1st W D. 100
1000 WU col tr 5s. 102⅛

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,000	39⅜	39⅜	39	39⅛
Amn. Sugar pfd.	3	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Bell Telephone	36	209½	209½	209	209
C., B. & Q.	1,870	106	106	104⅜	105*
Chicago Junc.	40	75	75	75	75
Mex. Cent.	575	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Oregon S. Line	75	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Thomson-Houst.	815	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
Do pfd.	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Do T. Rects	300	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛

* Ex. div., 1⅜ per cent.

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 C., B. & N. 5s. ..103⅛
1000 NE Tel 6s 1906. 103
1000 Fre't Stam. 6s. 123
2000 C. & W. M. 5s. 97
6000 Atch 4s. 82
1000 No. Mich. 90

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20.—The market closed irregular. Pennsylvania, 55⅛@55⅜; Reading, 29⅛@29 9-16; Lehigh Valley, 59⅜@59⅜; Reading general 4s, 86⅜@87; do first preferred, inc, 75⅛@76; do second preferred, inc, 65@66; do third preferred, inc, 59⅛@59⅜.

FOREIGN.

London, Feb. 20, 4 p. m.—Closing: Consols, money, 95⅛; do account, 95⅛. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 37; Canadian Pacific, 91⅞; Erie, 33⅛; do seconds, 109½; Illinois Central, 108⅛; Mexican, 29⅛; St. Paul common, 79⅜; New York Central, 117⅛; Pennsylvania, 56⅛; Reading, 29⅛; Mexican Central new fours, 72⅛. Bar silver, 41 11-16d. Money, 2½@2⅝ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills, 2⅛@2⅜ per cent.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Three per cent rentes, 95⅛f for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.25; Boston and Montana, $2.75; Calumet and Hecla, $11.25; Catalpa, $10.00; Franklin, $24.25; Osceola, $22.50; Tamarack, $148.00; B. and B. Cop., $7.00; Thomson H., $58.25.

New York, Feb. 20.—Adams Consolidated, $1.25; Aspen, $3.00; Best & Belcher, $2.50; Chollar, $1.35; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.25; Deadwood L., $1.95; Eureka Consolidated, $1.85; Gould & Currie, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $2.00; Homestake, $12.00; Horn Silver, $3.70; Iron Silver, $1.25; Mexican, $1.65; Ophir, $2.60; Plymouth, $1.75; Savage, $1.15; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Standard, $1.15; Union Consolidated, $1.40.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.00; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.50; Bodie Consolidated, 55c; Chollar, $1.45; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.45; Crown Point, $1.05; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould & Curry, $1.35; Hale & Norcross, $2.20; Mexican, $1.75; Mono, $1.00; Navajo, 5c; Ophir, $2.70; Potosi, $1.40; Savage, $1.20; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Union Consolidated $1.50; Utah, 35c; Yellow Jacket, 85c; Commonwealth, 10c; Nevada Queen, 35c; Belle Isle, 25c; North Commonwealth, 35c.

THE MARKETS.

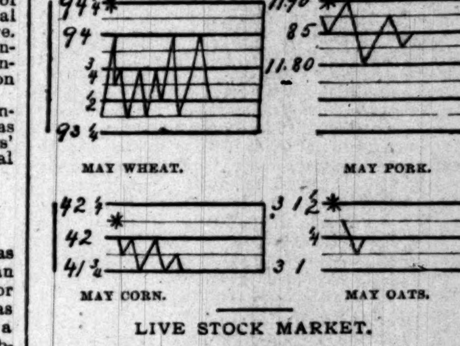
The leading markets on 'Change Saturday were quiet and narrow in range in spite of a rather general feeling of nervousness. The non-appearance of the cold wave was the chief cause of an easier tone in wheat and the other markets sympathized. The volume of trading was small and chiefly in the way of an evening up for over Monday, there being no session today.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 91⅛	$ 90⅛@ 91⅛	$ 90⅛
May	94⅛@94⅛	93⅛@ 94⅛	93⅛
CORN.			
February	$ 40⅛	$ 40⅛@ 40⅛	40⅛@40⅛
March	41⅛	40⅞@41@41⅛	40⅞
May	42⅛	41⅞@ 42	41⅞
OATS.			
February	$ 29	$ 29 @ 29⅛	$ 29⅛
May	31⅛	31⅛@ 31⅛	31⅛
MESS PORK.			
February	$11.65	$ 11.55 @11.65	$11.57½
May	11.90	11.80 @11.90	11.82½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 6.47½	$ 6.47½@ 6.47½	$ 6.45
May	6.62½	6.62½@ 6.52½	6.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 5.87½	$ 5.87½@ 5.90	$ 5.87½
May	6.05	6.02½@ 6.05	6.02½

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 20. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 15	12,481	268	29,004	10,357
Tuesday, Feb. 16	5,908	406	26,713	5,925
Wednesday, Feb. 17	16,895	346	39,729	9,099
Thursday, Feb. 18	16,200	190	29,378	11,102
Friday, Feb. 19	8,171	175	18,014	4,997
Saturday, Feb. 20	500	....	9,000	2,000
Total	70,155	1,381	151,838	43,480
Previous week	70,484	1,448	180,625	43,112
Same week 1891	63,045	2,020	204,057	36,873
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 15	3,478	49	15,673	2,342
Tuesday, Feb. 16	2,969	106	19,703	1,161
Wednesday, Feb. 17	3,533	....	16,852	2,426
Thursday, Feb. 18	5,833	44	17,542	3,281
Friday, Feb. 19	5,656	33	13,936	2,467
Saturday, Feb. 20	1,000	....	9,000	600
Total	20,469	232	82,706	12,277
Previous week	27,725	269	83,224	10,495
Same week 1891	23,192	867	72,240	10,313

Receipts last week with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	61,000	151,800	43,400
Kansas City	16,500	47,600	10,000
Omaha	16,000	31,000	2,500
St. Louis	9,000	24,000	1,500
Totals	101,500	254,400	57,400
Previous week	110,800	297,400	56,500
Two weeks ago	87,200	250,800	48,500
Corresponding week '91	101,600	301,200	46,100
Corresponding week '90	94,000	205,600	47,800

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 25,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 29,004 hogs, 12,481 cattle, and 10,357 sheep one week ago, and 48,700 hogs, 15,505 cattle, and 8,638 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The cattle market was quiet and nominally unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs.	$4.80@5.45
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs.	4.15@4.70
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs.	3.60@4.15
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs.	3.20@3.65
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.90@3.65
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.40@2.85
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs.	2.40@3.20
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs.	3.20@3.90
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	3.00@6.75
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs.	2.60@4.10

HOGS—All desirable grades of hogs sold 5c higher, while poor to fair grades were barely steady. Receipts were again very small. In fact, the supply was smaller than the demand, and quite a good many shipping orders were carried over unfilled. Heavy sold at $4.35@5.05, largely at $4.60@4.90; mixed, $4.50@4.95, largely at $4.70@4.85; light, $4.50@4.90; bulk, $4.65@4.85. Pigs sold at $3.50@4.70.

SHEEP—A good demand prevailed, and the light offerings changed hands early at full former prices. Western sheep averaging 102@137 lbs sold at $4.90@5.60. A few 130-lb native sheep sold at $5.90, and a load of 83-lb lambs at $6.40.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; stronger; common to fancy steers, $2.75@5.25; Westerns, $2.75@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,850; market strong to 5c higher: light, $4.55@4.70; heavy, $4.60@4.75; mixed, $4.60@4.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,132; active and strong; natives, $4.25@5.35; Westerns, $4.00@5.25.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 241; shipments, 400; market steady; fair to handy native steers, $3.10@4.40; fancy to good Texan and Indian steers, $2.80@3.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 3,200; market shade higher; fair to choice heavy, $4.70@4.90; mixed ordinary to good, $4.25@4.80; light fair to best, $4.60@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, none; market strong; fair to good, $3.80@6.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,400; steers active, steady to 10c higher; cows opened steady to strong and closed lower; stockers and feeders, quiet, steady; steers, $4.25@4.50; cows, $2.65@3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.45.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,300; shipments, 2,100; market steady, 5c higher; all grades, $3.50@4.65; bulk, $4.50@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 300; market quiet, dull.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Provisions—Close—Pork—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot, 34s 3d, dull; February, March, and April, 34s, dull.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; No. 2 red winter, 8s 1½d, steady. Flour—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Corn—Holders offer futures sparingly and the supply of spot is poor; prices unchanged.

New York, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Receipts, 150,300 bu; sales, 750,000 bu; dull, ⅛@1c lower, only local trading; February, $1.08; March, $1.07⅛; April, $1.06⅛@1.07⅛; May, $1.04⅛@1.05; June, $1.03@1.03⅛; July, $1.00⅛@1.00⅜.

Rye—Quiet.

Corn—Receipts, 124,000 bu; sales, 48,000 bu; dull, ⅛c lower, easy; No. 2, 48⅛@50⅛c; steamer mixed, 48⅛@49⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 109,675 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; dull, weak; Western, 36@41c.

Provisions—Beef dull and steady; extra mess, $9.00@10.00; family, $11.00@12.50. Pork quiet and steady; mess, $9.75@10.50; extra prime, $10.00. Lard firm and quiet; steam-rendered, $6.82½.

Butter—Receipts, 3,329 pkgs; fairly steady and quiet; Western dairy, 18@23c; Western creamery, 21@30½c; Pennsylvania creamery, 30c; Elgin, 30@30½c; imitation creamery, 18@24c; rolls, 17@21c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,559 pkgs; quiet and weak; Western, 19c.

Sugar—Raw dull and steady; fair refining, 3c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3 7-16c; refined, firm and inactive; crushed, 5@5½c; powdered, 4⅛@4⅛c; granulated, 4@4⅛c.

Coffee—Contracts were rather quiet, and after opening firm at unchanged prices to 10 points advance closed steady, with the near months unchanged to 25 up, while the late months were 15 points down for lack of buyers. Cables were generally higher; spot Rio firm; No. 7 at 14⅛@14⅛c.

Cotton—Middling uplands, 7⅛c; middling Orleans, 7⅛c; sales none. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 37,700 bales; February, 6.69c; March, 6.73c; April, 6.83c; May, 6.93; June, 7.04c; July, 7.14c; August, 7.24c; September, 7.35c; October 7.45c; November, 7.55c.

The exports of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to $2,045,637, of which $1,100,200 was gold and $805,437 silver. The imports of specie amounted to $552,933, of which $473,258 was gold and $79,675 silver.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Grain—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 42½@43c; No. 2 white, 41½c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 54@55c; steamer, 53c.

Butter—Western extra, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 22@26c; Western June extra, 22@23c; dairy Western firsts, 17@19c; dairy Western seconds, 15@16c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 22@24c; Western imitation creamery seconds, 18@20c; Western ladle packed firsts, 20@21c; Western ladle packed seconds, 16@17c.

Eggs—Michigan, 25@26c; Western extras, 25@26c; held eggs, 22c. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20.—Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, February, $1.04½@1.05; March, $1.05@1.05⅛; May, $1.03⅛@1.04. Corn option shade easier and quiet. Local carlots in moderate request and steady; No. 2 high mixed elevator, 43⅛c; No. 2 high mixed and yellow, elevator and grain depot, 40⅛c; No. 2 in export elevator, 48⅛@48⅛c; No. 2 mixed February and March, 48⅛@48⅛c; April and May, 48⅛@49c. Oats quiet; No. 3 mixed, 33⅛c; No. 3 white, 36⅛c; No. 2 white, 37⅛c; No. 1 white, 39c; No. 2 white, February, 37⅛@37⅛c; March, 37⅛@38c; April, 38⅛@38⅛c; May, 38⅛@39c.

Receipts—Wheat, 8,100 bu; corn, 186,400 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 2,100 bu; corn, 132,000 bu; oats, 34,600.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.—Grain—Wheat was strong for cash. Options were dull till near the finish, when there was a small flurry, but prices closed ⅛c below yesterday; May closed at 95⅛c; July, 89⅛c; corn weak and little done; sellers at the close at ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2, cash 36⅛c; March, 36⅛c asked; May, 38c. Oats, cash low, 30⅛@31c. Options nominal; May offered 31⅛c. Rye, largely higher; No. 2 cash, sold at 35c. Barley dull; sample lots, Nebraska, 35c; Iowa, 53c; Minnesota, 57c. Hay, dull; timothy, 95c@$1.13.

Provisions—Firm but dull. Pork, $11.75 for new; $9.25 for old. Lard, $6.30@6.35. Dry salt meat, loose shoulders, $4.60; long ribs, $5.90. Shorts, $6.10. Boxed lots 15c higher. Bacon shoulders, $5.50; longs and ribs, $6.50@6.55; shorts, $6.62½. Hams, $9.00@10.50.

Receipts—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 221,000 bu; oats, 33,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, 23,000.

Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 204,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.—Wheat—As a whole wheat was strong but dull, except on bulges when the buying was active. The cold wave that was headed for the winter wheat States has vanished, but this did not affect the market. May wheat opened at 88⅛c and went to 88⅛c. Then for nearly two hours it held steady and dull at 88⅛@88⅛c, and about noon struck 89c. Up to this time the tendency had been upwards, but when 89c was struck just enough long wheat was brought out to put the market back to 88⅛c. It rallied again and went to 89c, but fell off to a close at 88⅛c. The cash market was active, and No. 1 Northern sold above May, most of it going at 89⅛c. Receipts of wheat here were 315 cars and at Duluth and Superior 75 cars. Close: No. 1 Northern, February, 87c; yesterday's, 87⅛c; May opened 88⅛c; highest, 89c; lowest, 88⅛c; closing, 88⅛c; yesterday's, 89⅛c. On track: No. 1 hard, 89⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 85c.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 20.—Wheat—The opening was lower today, being ⅛c off on May No. 1 Northern from yesterday's close. There was, however, a slight strengthening up of prices during the morning hours of the session. The demand for cash wheat to arrive was good. Large lots of 15 to 30 cars being sold around 88⅛c for No. 1 Northern. May wheat was dull with little demand in the day. The increase in stocks here for the present week will be from 360,000 to 370,000 bu. The close was at ⅛c off all round from yesterday except for higher grades of cash, which were ⅛c off. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 87⅛c; February, 89⅛c; May, 93c; No. 1 Northern cash, 86⅛c; February, 86⅛; May, 91⅛c. No. 1 Northern cash, 79⅛c; No. 3, 74c; rejected, 62c; on track No. 1 hard, 89⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅛c.

Toledo, O., Feb. 20.—Grain—Wheat active, easier; No. 2 cash and February, 97⅛c; May, 98⅛c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 41⅛c; No. 3, 40⅛c. Oats quiet; cash and May, 33c. Rye dull; cash, 87c.

Clover-seed—Active, steady; prime cash and February, $5.85; March, $5.75.

Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 10,400 bu; oats, 700 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; clover-seed, 469 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn 19,925 bu; rye, 1,300 bu; clover-seed, 734 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20.—Grain—Wheat quiet and easy; No. 2 red spot the month and March, $1.05@1.05⅛; May, $1.04⅛@1.05; steamer No. 2 red, $1.00; receipts, 40,323 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu; stock, 752,273 bu; sales, 61,000 bu. Corn firm; mixed spot, 49⅛@49⅛c; the month and March, 49⅛@49⅛c; April and May, 49⅛@49⅛c; steamer mixed 47⅛@47⅛c; receipts, 232,251 bu; stock, 1,810,579 bu; sales, 330,000 bu. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 38⅛c; No. 2 mixed Western, 37c; receipts, 5,000 bu; stock, 86,948 bu. Rye steady; No. 2, $1.00; receipts, 3,010 bu; stock, 37,109 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 20.—Grain—Corn steady; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 36⅛c; No. 4, 35c. Oats irregular; No. 2 white, 30@30⅛c; No. 3 white, 29@29⅛c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 84@86c.

Whisky—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.16.

Receipts—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 70,200 bu; oats 54,000 bu; barley, 1,600 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 300 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 92,000 bu; barley, 6,600 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, dull at $1.03⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.01⅛; No. 2 red, $1.03. Corn—No. 3, 46⅛c.

Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 37,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 20.—Turpentine—Firm at 38c.

An Old Played-Out Song.

It's the curiousest thing in creation,
Whenever I hear that old song,
"Do They Miss Me at Home?" I'm so bothered,
My life seems as short as it's long!
Fer ev'rything 'pears like adzackly
It 'peared in the years past and gone,
When I started out sparkin' at twenty,
An' had my first neckercher on.

Though I'm wrinkelder, older and grayer
Right now then my parents were then,
You strike up that song, "Do They Miss Me,"
And I'm just a youngster again!
I'm a-standin' back thare in the furries
A-wishin' ferevening to come,
And a-whisperin' over and over
Them words: "Do They Miss Me at Home?"

You see, Marthy Ellen she sung it
The first time I heerd it; and so,
As she was my very first sweetheart,
It reminds me of her, don't you know—
How her face ust to look in the twilight,
As I tuck her to Spellin'; and she
Kep' a-hummin' that song tel I ast her,
Pine-blank, of she ever missed me!

I can shet my eyes now, as you sing it,
And hear her low answerin' words;
And then the glad chirp of the crickets,
As clear as the twitter of birds;
And the dust in the road is like velvet,
And the ragweed and fennel and grass
Is as sweet as the scent of the lilies
Of Eden of old, as we pass.

"Do They Miss Me at Home?" Sing it lower—
And softer—and sweet as the breeze
That powdered our path with the snowy
White bloom of the old locus' trees.
Let the whipperwills he'p you to sing it,
And the echoes 'way over the hill,
Tel the moon boolges out in a chorus
Of stars, and our voices is still.

But, O! "They's a chord in the music
That's missed when her voice is away!"
Though I listen from midnight tel morning,
And dawn tel the dusk of the day!
And I grope through the dark, lookin' up'ards
And on through the heavenly dome,
With my longin' soul singin' and sobbin'
The words, "Do They Miss Me at Home?"
—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

Vegetable Soap in Kansas.

An original and important industry is carried on at Kansas City in the manufacture of soap from the wild and prickly plant of the prairies known as the Mexican soap weed, and, as described, its treatment affords a notable illustration of the modern utilization of waste products. Since the Kansas prairie was an inland sea, says the Kansas City *Times,* this weed has thrust its roots deep into the soil of the unsheltered plains and to gather these a sharp spade is driven down deeply by the side of the plant, the earth is broken, and the thick, brown root secured, the top, with its long spines, being thrown aside. The root has been known to extend as far as twenty feet into the soil, but only from two to three feet of the upper portion, which is about two inches thick, is of practical service in the production of soap. In the manufacture of the latter, the roots are first washed, then cut up and boiled out in a big vat, where other ingredients are also placed, and when this is dried out to such a degree that it will solidify, it is molded into semi-transparent cakes which possess all the desirable qualities of toilet soap. A peculiar characteristic said to pertain to this weed is that, notwithstanding it grows in a region where alkali roots dot the ground, and where the soil is white with the chemical, none of it is found in the root.

John Bull Holds a Pistol to Our Head.

Yankee visitors who happen to drop in on the little town of Poyt Castries, in the little West India Island of St. Lucia, will find some mighty interesting things there. St. Lucia is a British island, and the scarlet of the British uniform and the flash of British bayonets are everywhere. It is a little bigger than Martha's Vineyard, but not one-tenth so valuable, and yet it is defended with forts, and batteries, and torpedoes, and rapid-fire guns, as if every square yard of its rocky, volcanic soil were worth a King's ransom. Barracks are building, new forts are going up everywhere about the harbor where artillery can get a foothold, new guns of the latest model and most approved destructiveness are coming out from England. What is the secret of all these mighty military preparations which are converting an insignificant little islet into a new Gibraltar? A glance at the map explains it. St. Lucia "strategically dominates," as army officers would say, the approaches to the Nicaragua Canal, and forms the southern end of the long chain of fortresses which extend from Halifax nearly to the South American coast, "holding a pistol to the head" of our great seaboard cities. Our English cousins somehow neglect to say much about Halifax and Bermuda and Kingston and St. Lucia and such things in their very pacific and complimentary after-dinner speeches.—*Boston Journal.*

Mrs. Ye's English.

Every one's right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" must certainly be in the air of the land of the free. It is told of the Korean Minister to Washington that a lady asked him how he liked America.

"O, very good," he replied.

"And your wife, how does she like it?"

"O, she like it too good! She say 'I good as you now; I not go back any more.'"

Mrs. Ye is a charming little woman who is in love with American customs. She has adopted the American style of dress, and speaks English with a delicious accent. It is wonderful how quickly she has learned our difficult tongue. Some of her literal translations possess an original flavor that is bewitching. For instance, she was telling of thieves breaking into a house. "Yes," she said earnestly, "the steal mans took everything." What could be more expressive than that? Her husband is intensely proud of her, as he should be, and their receptions are among the most delightful in Washington.—*New York Times.*

Birds Gathered His Almond Crop.

An almond grower of this locality hit upon a neat device for gathering his crop last fall. His trees bore largely, and this early became known to the yellowhammers, a species of the woodpecker tribe of birds, and they had regularly stored away large quantities of ripe nuts taken from the orchard in the limb of an oak tree near by. The astute orchardist watched operations, and at last hit upon a novel nut and labor saving plan, and he lost no time in putting it into execution.

The limb was sawed from the tree and replaced by a square-shaped funnel long enough to nearly reach the ground; a bucket was then set underneath. A genuine robbing game then went merrily on. The birds gathered the nuts, which they dropped into the funnel and down into the bucket below, and as regularly as night came the almond grower would in his turn empty it of its contents and set it back for a new supply. This was kept up until the entire crop had been gathered, and the yellowhammers had departed broken-hearted at the heartless deception practiced upon them.—*Sutter (Cal.) Enterprise.*

Rid yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-established curative for coughs, sore throat, and pulmonary affections.

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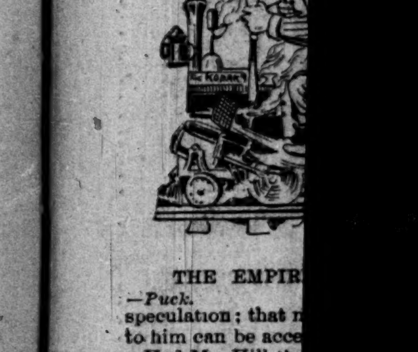
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